

THE TIMES Tomorrow

In sickness...
As more people opt for private medical schemes, Wednesday Page asks how good the coverage is and reports on the case of a baby whose uninsured "extras" are costing £1,000 a week.

In health...
At 81, Elaine Blond, last surviving child of the founder of Marks & Spencer, is as active as ever in her lifelong devotion to good causes - and keeping up standards at M&S.

For richer...
Phillip Whitehead attacks the people who pay lip-service to comprehensive education and send their own children to private schools.

For poorer...
Sir Colin Buchanan, one of the authors of the controversial "Traffic in Towns" reports 30 years ago, reflects on how motorists have confounded the planners.



David Milnaric (above) is an interior designer of whom it has been said "he flays a room down to the bones". Spectrum finds out why.

\$6m award for drug victim's son

Damages of \$6m (£4m) were awarded by a US federal jury to a man who said his mother had died because she took Orlam, the arthritis drug banned in Britain a year ago.

The claimant, Mr Clarence Borom, had filed a \$100m suit in Columbus, Georgia, against the drug's makers, Eli Lilly of Indianapolis. Almost 100 deaths were reported in Britain among people who had used it.



Queen hailed

A thousand white clad officer cadets at India's equivalent of Sandhurst, Dartmouth and Cranwell all rolled into one hailed the Queen as "Maharani Elizabeth".

'Mirror' plea

Unions at the Daily Record and Sunday Mail are urging Reed International to sell off the Scottish newspapers separately from the rest of the Daily Mirror group.

Food for four

Four of Britain's new-born sextuplets have had their first oral feed, powdered milk. All six are continuing to improve. One baby is still on a ventilator.

Grenada switch

Security control in the Grenada capital of St George's has been handed over by the US Army to troops of the Caribbean invasion force.

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Letters: On minimum sentences, from Dr J. Candy, investment, from Mr. Gaultier, Home statement, from the Very Rev T. Radcliffe, OP, and others.
Leading articles: Commonwealth conference; Ulster chapel killing; Stock Exchange Features, pages 8, 10, 12.
Sir John Hoskyns reviews his attack on establishment inertia; Free speech at stake, by Bernard Levin; Spectrum: Church in the Central American crossfire; Fashion takes the tube.

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Unionist party quits Assembly and calls for SAS aid

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The future of the Northern Ireland Assembly was in jeopardy last night after the withdrawal of the Official Unionist Party in the wake of the murder of three church elders in a Pentecostal hall on Sunday.

The party wants the Government to send in the SAS to deal with increased terrorism in Northern Ireland and says its 27 members will not enter the Assembly until there is a tough security policy that works.

Mr James Prior's initiative aimed at restoring devolved government to the province looks increasingly fragile as only the Democratic Unionist Party and Alliance Party will now be participating.

The Official Unionist vote to withdraw was 21-4, but some Assembly men were bitter at what they saw as the leadership's attempt to use the attack in co Armagh to achieve its long-term aim of wrecking the Assembly.

Mr Prior, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, yesterday appealed for calm amid fears that Northern Ireland may witness a new round of tit-for-tat sectarian killings.

Mr Prior was concerned about the possibility of a Protestant backlash in the wake of anger and reversion at the attack on the Mountain Lodge Pentecostal Hall near Darkey, co Armagh.

The Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, had said his party would organize armed protection for Protestants in

border areas. He said such action would be entirely within the law if the authorities could not provide protection for Protestants.

But Mr Prior said the Government would not allow any part of the community to take the law into their own hands however angered or desperate they feel.

He revealed that the police had received information that an attack might be mounted

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against members of the police while at worship over the weekend.

The murders filled him with "horror and remorse". Though in the course of the 14-year campaign of terrorism in Northern Ireland there had been other incidents involving greater loss of life, none before has involved the cold-blooded murder of people at worship.

Mr Prior gave a clear indication last night that the SAS is already operating in co Armagh. On his arrival back at Stormont, he said the SAS was in Northern Ireland and when asked whether it was in Armagh, he replied: "I am not going to say whether they are. You must draw your own conclusion".

Mr Prior's condemnation and fears of retaliation were cooled in a rare joint appeal for calm from the leaders of Ireland's four main churches. And Dr

Garret FitzGerald, Prime Minister of the Republic, said: "Who on this island will not share a sense of horror, revulsion and shame at this blasphemous sectarian massacre? Evil has rarely shown itself so sordidly as at Darkey, co Armagh."

The three men who died as the terrorists fired up to fifty shots at the isolated wooden hall were Mr Harold Brown and Mr David Wilson from Kead and Mr Victor Cunningham from Armagh. Four men and three women were still in hospital last night.

The blood-spattered hall was sealed off yesterday while forensic scientists searched for clues.

A group calling itself the Catholic Reaction Force has claimed responsibility for the attack, but police believe the killers were from the Irish National Liberation Army, hiding behind a front name. The police think the operation was masterminded by Dominic McClinchey, who is wanted for questioning about 15 murders. The INLA said last night that it was investigating the attack and admitted that it had armed nationalists in Armagh.

A Ruger rifle linked in the killings has been linked with a weapon used in three INLA terrorist attacks. It was used in the murder of two police officers in Market Hill, co Armagh, a year ago, and in an attack on a security barrier at Dungannon, co Tyrone, in which two INLA gunmen died.

Continued on back page, col 1



Bonn fury: Riot police seizing a demonstrator during yesterday's protest outside the Bundestag where the nuclear missiles were being debated. Report, page 6. More photographs, back page.

Benefactor may pay NGA fine

By David Felton
Labour Correspondent

The National Graphical Association looks set to decide today to disobey a court injunction to pay a £50,000 fine for sanctioning unlawful secondary picketing.

The decision would put the union on course for a serious confrontation with the Government's employment legislation.

The union's 40-member national council will decide today whether to pay the fine imposed last week in the High Court in Manchester for the secondary action against the Messenger Newspaper Group based in Stockport where the union has been involved in a dispute for the last five months.

NGA officials are confident that today's meeting of the national council would refuse to pay the fine but TUC sources believe that an "anonymous benefactor" may come forward and pay the fine rather than see a damaging dispute involving the union, the government and the law.

Senior NGA officials yesterday went before the TUC's Employment Policy and Organization Committee to explain reasons for the breakdown earlier yesterday of talks at the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service.

The committee backed the union in its fight to get six dismissed workers at Stockport reinstated but it was claimed that there was no discussion of whether the fine should be paid.

The TUC General Council will meet tomorrow to hear a report of the NGA council meeting and will then take a view on whether to instruct the union to obey the law. The meeting will be followed on Thursday by a gathering of all the union's shop stewards in Fleet Street and Manchester offices of national newspapers who will decide whether to widen the dispute.

A statement after yesterday's meeting said the committee had refused its support for the NGA's policy of seeking a closed shop at Stockport and also its demand that the dismissed workers should be reinstated.

Miners seek ban on foreign coal

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

The National Union of Mineworkers has sent an urgent plea to transport unions for help to make its overtime ban more effective.

Amid signs yesterday that management was coping better with the industrial action, a letter has gone out from Mr Lawrence Daly, general secretary of the pitmen's union, seeking a block on imports of "cheap" foreign coal.

Meanwhile Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the NUM, will lead a deputation to talks today with Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the National Coal Board. The meeting was described as "routine" by the coal board, but the dispute is almost certain to be discussed.

The NUM's call for help from other unions has already brought support from the National Union of Seamen, which has requested its members to notify pitmen's leaders whenever ships containing foreign coal are spotted.

Both the Transport and General Workers' Union, with a large membership among dockers and lorry drivers, and the National Union of Railwaymen, are to debate the plea for help within the next week or so.

Mr Daly's letter to the other unions expresses special concern about coal from South Africa.

Miners say the Government has no powers to order BA to hand over routes to British Caledonian, but behind this is a reluctance to take those powers with new legislation, and thus further complicate an already difficult path to privatization.

It is not yet clear whether BA will be floated off before or after British Telecom. Both look like being ready about the same time towards the end of next year, and the Government's main preoccupation will be to keep them far enough apart not to swamp the financial market with calls for £4,000m (51 per cent of British Telecom) and £800m (100 per cent of BA).

It has not even been decided whether the Government will go for a 51 per cent flotation of BA or 100 per cent as Lord King wants - apparently it will be decided largely by the Chancellor in terms of how much he wants to bring in.

But one thing that is clear is that - as disclosed in *The Times* earlier this month - the Government and BA are confident that the airline can be floated off, despite its huge debt, without recourse to new financial legislation.

Ford men reject new pay offer

Leaders of 44,500 Ford workers yesterday rejected a new 6.4 per cent pay rise which is more than twice the Government's unofficial wage norm.

Mr Ronald Todd, chief negotiator for the company's hourly-paid workers, is seeking to match the 7.75 per cent settlement won by Vauxhall employees.

The Transport and General Workers' Union is arguing that the company can afford a higher offer because of increased profitability. Management replies that the return on capital is low and that its German workers have accepted smaller settlements despite a better productivity record.

was set up in the town of Troy, New York State, to help people distressed by the film. Television crews filmed people as they watched, to get their reactions.

Books and pamphlets on the nuclear issue have been distributed across the country and the programme was yesterday debated in many schools.

● LONDON: The film should be banned from British television screens. Mrs Mary Whitehouse said yesterday (the Press Association reports). Explicit scenes showing the aftermath of the attack would be too harrowing for adults and children, she added.

The IBA said it would go ahead with screening on December 10 at 9.15pm.

Mrs Whitehouse, anti-pornography campaigner and president of the National Viewers' and Listeners' Association, protested to the IBA chairman, Lord Thomson, over the weekend.

Tripoli citizens flee ravage by PLO

From Robert Fisk, Tripoli, Lebanon

With Yasser Arafat's Palestinian enemies in the very streets of Tripoli and their sheltering now spanning the city, the leader of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) grudgingly accepted a short de facto ceasefire last night, as his remaining guerrillas slept in alleys and the doorways of apartment blocks in preparation for what could turn out to be the last battle.

All day, streams of people had fled the city in an assortment of taxis and old family cars, camping on the roadsides or breaking their way into abandoned shops in the coastal villages to the south to set up miserable temporary homes.

By last night up to 65 per cent of the civilian population - as many as 300,000 people - were believed to have fled from Tripoli over the past six days to avoid the Palestinian civil war that is now engulfing their homes.

Only the gunmen and the poor of the city could be seen on the streets last night beside the piles of smouldering garbage that crowd every pavement. From Mr Arafat's headquarters in the darkened suburb of Zahrieh there came only the intermittent but sharp sound of heavy machine-gun fire.

The Palestinian rebels and the Syrians besieging the Arafat loyalists called a temporary truce at midnight although Mr Arafat at first disclaimed all knowledge of a ceasefire. His men, he said, were merely taking their time to sleep. "No, no, no - this is what they call a rest of the fighters, nothing more," he told Western correspondents during the morning.

Mr Arafat chose to compare the bombardment of the past three days with that of Beirut in the summer of 1982, a disturbing parallel for the PLO

chairman to make: last year, there was considerable Muslim support for his guerrillas within west Beirut but there is none now among the civilians of Tripoli.

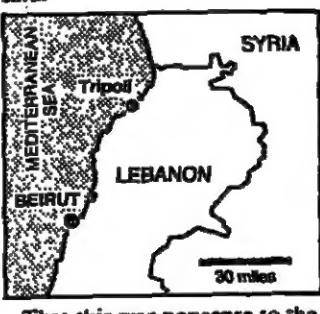
In the dark rhetoric that is peculiarly unsuitable to Tripoli, Mr Arafat spoke yesterday of how he could not fight without the approval of the people of Tripoli. "When I say I am a sword in their hands, it means to fight until martyrdom," he said.

That this was nonsense to the people of Tripoli was evidenced by the pathetic trail of cars that wound out of the city.

That their resentment will one day be turned upon the civilians who still live in the two Palestinian camps to the north - Baddawi and Nahr el-Bared - is already creating concern among the Palestinians, both men and women, who remain. Mr Abdul Ghannem Khalil, the Tripoli area officer for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian refugees, was made sharply aware of this when he went to visit the Palestinian civilians still covering in the underground shelters at Baddawi.

"They worry that the Lebanese will blame them for what happened to this country," he explained yesterday. They fear that the Lebanese will feel badly about them in the future for what has happened here."

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Americans overwhelmed by TV nuclear holocaust

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

Americans are shocked, upset and thoughtful after watching the extraordinary television account of the nuclear obliteration of a Mid-Western city. The film has triggered a fierce political debate at a time when American awareness and anxiety about nuclear issues has been increased by deployment of US cruise missiles in Britain.

More than 75 million people, watched *The Day After*, a widely-publicized depiction of Lawrence, Kansas.

The film, which has been praised and denounced, shows how thousands of people are vaporized, maimed and stricken by radiation sickness after war breaks out in Europe, the Americans fire their Minuteman missiles and the Russians retaliate.

The theme is entirely bleak. Survival is shown as being worse than death as survivors root in the rubble and their bodies slowly break down.

The makers of the programme said it had no political message. But to many who watched it, plainly said that deterrence had not worked. Although the horror was understated, its impact lay in the way it brought the nuclear question into American homes, dealing with a city and with people with whom Americans could identify. The issue no longer seemed abstract.

The film also annoyed some critics by undermining the idea that nuclear war can be survived. In the terrible aftermath of the holocaust, dying people gather round a radio to hear the President of the US say: "America has survived the bombardment of the past three days with that of Beirut in the summer of 1982, a disturbing parallel for the PLO

showing how the Government is trying to reduce nuclear weapons.

After the two-and-a-half-hour programme, Mr George Shultz, Secretary of State, went on television to give the Administration's response. He said it was "not the future at all" and that people should support the President's call for reducing nuclear stockpiles.

The very appearance of the Secretary of State on television showed how seriously the White House regards the programme.

The programme was unprecedented in a variety of ways. American television has long had a reputation for avoiding serious and upsetting subjects. That a company such as ABC should go ahead with such a controversial programme is itself remarkable.



Mr Shultz: "Not the future at all"

The Day After has become the country's main talking point and a hot political issue. It is a focus for critics of President Reagan's military and nuclear policies.

To counter its effects, the Administration has launched a campaign to show that the Russians are blocking the President's arms control efforts and has published a book

showing how the Government is trying to reduce nuclear weapons.

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While most people watched it at home, thousands saw it in groups in churches and libraries. Psychologists urged parents not to let their children watch it. A telephone "hot line"



Un coup de cologne
CHANEL
FOR GENTLEMEN

Officers win safety plea

Prisons to be built with Victorian landings for increased security

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The Victorians were right about prison security after all. But it has taken a riot, prison officers being held hostage and industrial action to help to change official opinion.

The great Victorian virtue was to have accommodation wings in prisons built so that officers in them could see what was happening, apart from in the cells, from wherever they stood.

That was made possible by open spaces between landings, off which there are cells running along the side of the wall on each storey. Staircases avoided officers being trapped.

It was disclosed yesterday that prisons at Standford Hill in the Isle of Sheppey and Woolwich, south London, buildings which are still at the design stage, are to have landings on Victorian lines.

They are part of a large prison building and renovation programme, including four new prisons, announced by Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, yesterday.

Mr Philip Hornsby, branch secretary of the Prison Officers' Association at Garretts prison, Leicestershire, expressed his delight to *The Times* at the new use of landings.

Where the new jails are

The four new jails, at Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire; Bicester, Oxfordshire; March, Cambridgeshire; and Lancaster, providing 1,812 places, will cost an estimated £75m.

Construction at Milton Keynes should start in 1985 and finish in 1988.

480 prisoners will be accommodated at an estimated cost of £20m. Building at Bicester should start in 1986 and finish in 1989. Accommodation for 600 prisoners will cost an estimated £25m.

The project at March should start in 1986 and finish in 1989. The jail will take 432 prisoners and will cost £18.5m. Work at Lancaster is due to start in 1987 and finish in 1989. Three hundred prisoners will be accommodated at a cost of £12m.

The 10 new prisons already planned will be sited at Wayland, near Grison, Norfolk; Stocken, near Stretton, Leicestershire; Appleton Thorpe, near Warrington, Cheshire; Full Sutton, near Stanford Bridge, Humberside; Swale-side, near Sheerness, Isle of Sheppey; Garth, near Leyland, Lancashire; Warrington, near Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire; Caynes Hall, near Great Stanthorpe, Cambridgeshire; Featherstone, Staffordshire; and Woolwich, south London.

Balloonists celebrate a bicentenary



Life-off in Paris 200 years ago yesterday the Montgolfier brothers' balloon made the first manned flight (engraving below). At Tremham Gardens near Stoke-on-Trent the bicentenary was celebrated by balloonists in period costume. (Photographs: Brian Harris).



House prices remain stable, survey of estate agents shows

House prices remained stable during the quarter that ended in October despite brighter economic prospects which might have pushed them up, according to a survey published today by the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors.

Half the estate agents taking part in the survey reported no change in prices while a third reported increases of about 2 per cent during the quarter.

Although there were marked variations in the different regions, confirming the institute's conclusion that the market was "brisk in some areas, sluggish in others", there was nationally a slight downward tilt in prices.

About 13 per cent of agents reported falls compared with 8 per cent the previous quarter, but areas of high demand, including London and the South-east, tended to ignore estate agents' advice and tested the market at "ridiculously high prices".

Mr John Thomas, the Institute's spokesman on the housing market, said that shortened mortgage queues, incomes increasing at a faster rate than inflation and a brighter forecast for trade and industry might well have led to a marked increase in house prices. The survey indicated, however, that the market continued to show "remarkable stability."

A third reported prices increases of 2 per cent, giving an annual rate of 8 per cent, but with half reporting little change, the trend towards 5 per cent rises reported in the first quarter of the year was not being maintained.

Mr Thomas said: "This week, more banks have indicated a stronger return to the mortgage market than has been seen from this source for some time. Coupled with improved earnings, this could push prices up again in 1984, but the RICS sees the market remaining patchy and greatly dependent on the general picture of unemployment."

He thought it unlikely that reported competition between building societies would lead to a change in interest rates unless in the regions, the survey discloses that in the North - Barrow-in-Furness, Carlisle and Washington - the market is brisk, with prices edging up particularly at the lower end of the market where sellers have benefited from the higher availability of mortgages.

Saab turbo cars recalled over gear box flaw

Saab, the Swedish car manufacturer, is recalling 4,369 turbo models sold in Britain before 1981 for urgent modifications after the discovery that gear boxes have a flaw after losing all their oil.

The fault appears to come from an exhaust mounting point on the gear box housing. Vibrations from the exhaust system can lead to deterioration.

Cars affected are the 99 and 900 turbos from the model years 1978, 1979 and 1980. They will be fitted with new exhaust brackets.

Ex-headmaster may launch advice service

Dr Lyn Blackshaw, the former headmaster of Dartington Hall, is considering setting up a counselling service for people with relationship problems.

Dr Blackshaw, who resigned in September after photographs of himself and his wife appeared in *The Sun* newspaper, formerly operated a similar service in the United States.

Mrs Beth Blackshaw says in this week's *Woman's Own* that sex education in the classroom is not ideal, but is necessary.

First taste of milk for sextuplets

Four of the sextuplets born in Liverpool have had their first taste of milk, as all of them continue to improve in hospital.

Liverpool Maternity Hospital said yesterday that the one baby still on a ventilator in the intensive care unit had improved overnight. The mother, Mrs Janet Walton, aged 31, was said to be comfortable.

The girls, born on Friday, had until yesterday been given sugar and water solution through drip feeds. Yesterday's feed of powdered milk was the first they had been given orally.

Meanwhile, a solicitor representing the family has denied claims of a "duch auction" with the media.

Mr Rex Makin's denial came as the *Daily Star* published an exclusive photograph of Mr and Mrs Walton.

He said dealings with the newspaper were dignified and straightforward. "No counter-bidding took place."

Responding to reports of figures of up to £250,000 being offered for contracts for the family, he said: "At no time has anyone even mentioned any figures for the story."

"The figures bandied around are devoid of reality and reflect no credit on journalists who have pestered everyone."

Mr Makin said he was "battered" by the *Sunday Times* about clinical photographs and the pestering continued from various other journalists.

Mr Makin said that efforts to sell the Walton's story were being made in the children's interests.

State help for the family will include £6.50 per week per child in child benefit plus a one-off maternity grant of £150.

Other benefits, such as family income supplement, would not be paid if the family receives thousands of pounds for selling its story.

Farmer fined over fatal straw fire

A Yorkshire farmer was fined £2,500 yesterday after an incident in August when a straw fire got out of hand and two people died in a nine-vehicle crash as dense smoke drifted across the A19.

Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Consett, aged 73, of Brawith Hall Farm, near Thirsk, pleaded guilty to starting a fire without constructing the proper fire break and without giving the required notice to the fire brigade. He was fined the maximum £1,000 for each offence.

He denied failing to provide for supervision of the burning, but he was found guilty and fined £500.

Imposing the fines at Thirsk Magistrates' Court, the chairman, Mr Joe Malby, said: "Colonel Consett made valiant efforts to remedy the situation, but was not able to do so without the tragic consequences which cannot entirely be ignored. It is not for this court to apportion blame but to deal only with these offences."

Verdicts of accidental death were recorded by a coroner last month on the two victims of the crash.

Consett, who is vice-chairman of Hambleton District Council, which brought the prosecution, told the court yesterday that he left the field to get help when a "bonfire of straw" was getting out of hand.

"The stubble began to burn very fiercely," he said. "I have never known bare stubble to burn like that."

He said he had intended setting fire to only one heap of straw. It was in such a position that it prevented him making a fire break.

His solicitor, Mr Michael Armstrong, said Consett found himself in a "nightmarish situation" as the fire got out of hand. He went to get help and when he returned he heard a crash.

Consett made a statement to the police in which he said he was attacked by a man after admitting he was responsible for the smoke.

Another encouraging development for enthusiasts is the closure of television bands 1 and 3 earlier than expected. That should mean the number of channels available for 27 MHz citizens' band will double to 30 in about a year, rather than in a decade.

Changes in the terms of the citizens' band radio licence are likely early in the new year after representations by the main users' body, the British Citizens' Band Council. The changes are likely to reflect the council's case that citizens' band radio is a serious communication tool and not just a toy.

The council is confident that the radio regulatory department at the Department of Trade is willing to take action, and may initiate prosecutions over complaints of operating abuses rather than act only on deviations from permitted technical specifications.

Only 40 per cent of those who took out citizens' licences when the system became legal two years ago have renewed them. The rest say they were not being protected from abuses like bad language during transmissions, the use of equipment to transmit music and of Channel 9, the emergency band, for routine traffic.

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Israelis draw a veil of secrecy over deal to free shot-down pilot

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

The Israeli Government yesterday maintained a well-orchestrated silence about details of the intriguing deal with the Lebanese administration of President Amin Gemayel which enabled it to secure the safe return of one of its pilots less than 12 hours after he was shot down while on a bombing mission near Beirut.

The pilot arrived home in Israel on Sunday night after being whisked by Israeli military helicopter from an unspecified location in the southern outskirts of Beirut, where he was in the custody of the Lebanese Army. There were no indications that Israel had agreed to any terms to secure his release or had used threats.

Diplomatic sources claimed that the official ban on publication of all but the barest details of the pilot's return had been an integral part of the deal and were designed to minimize the Lebanese Government's embarrassment in the Arab world for agreeing to allow the rescue to take place.

It is believed that the Israelis relied heavily on the network of contacts they have built up among the Lebanese Falangists to set up the delicate communications necessary to effect the handover. All parties were aware that it was certain to incur the wrath of the Syrians.

whose missile shot down the aircraft.

The air of mystery was only increased yesterday when Mr Moshe Arens, the Israeli Defence Minister, issued a terse statement of thanks to "all those who had helped to extricate and send back" the pilot. No identities were mentioned in the message, which was apparently directed in part to senior figures in the Lebanese Government and Army.

A Defence Ministry spokesman said that Mr Arens had followed the course of events closely from the moment he heard that the pilot had bailed out from his stricken, Israeli-built Kfir jet. But the spokesman flatly refused to provide even a hint to whom the minister was expressing gratitude or any details about how the daring operation was mounted.

Unofficial sources here said that only one Israeli helicopter was involved in the hazardous pick up and that members of the multinational peace-keeping force in Lebanon were also involved in the secret negotiations leading to the release of the pilot.

Although there was widespread admiration among Israelis for the swiftness of the operation and the bravery of those involved, no attempt was made by the Government to recoup kudos lost by the downing of the jet by staging a press conference for the pilot.

At the political level, Government sources let it be known that the series of three Israeli air strikes in the past 11 days were intended to demonstrate to a number of parties - primarily the Syrians - that Israel was not losing its determination to protect its interests in Lebanon.

● **Assad's health:** Israeli officials and Egyptian diplomats say they have received reports from their intelligence services that President Assad of Syria may have suffered a heart attack, and not appendicitis as announced last week (NYT reports).

● **AMMAN:** King Hussein of Jordan has raised the thorny question of Jordan's ties with the Israeli-occupied West Bank by announcing that Parliament will soon be reconvened (AFP reports).

The Chamber of Deputies, elected in 1967, was dissolved by the King in November, 1974, because of an Arab summit resolution naming the Palestine Liberation Organization the "sole representative of the Palestinian people". At that time half the 30 seats in Jordan's Senate and 60 seats in the Chamber of Deputies were filled by Palestinians representing the West Bank.



Cruel sea: Wreckage of a Panamanian-registered ship wallowing in high seas off Oregon after it smashed into a jetty while seeking shelter. A US Coast Guard helicopter rescued the 19 crew in rain, darkness and 50mph winds.

Two-nation trip by Kissinger

Washington (Reuters) - The US bipartisan commission on Central America, headed by Dr Henry Kissinger, the former Secretary of State, will make a fact-finding visit to Mexico and Venezuela next month, the commission announced yesterday.

The two countries are members of the Contadora Group, which also includes Panama and Colombia and is seeking peace in Central America.

The Kissinger commission visited Panama last month during a Central American tour and some of its members had talks earlier with President Belisario Betancur of Colombia in New York.

The commission, established by President Reagan to make recommendations on how Washington should deal with Central America, is scheduled to depart for Mexico on December 14 and return to Washington the next day.

Iraq claims sinking of 7 Iranian ships

Baghdad (Reuters) - Iraq said its forces yesterday destroyed seven "enemy" ships sailing from Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal and shot down an Iranian fighter.

Iraq and Iran have been at war since September 1980.

A military spokesman, quoted by Baghdad radio, did not identify what type of vessels were involved. He said only that they had been sailing from Kharg Island to the port of Bandar Khomeini.

The spokesman said that with "great coordination between our navy and air force" seven vessels had been destroyed.

Polish economy ministers face axe

From Charles Gans, Warsaw

General Jaruzelski, the Polish communist leader, is expected to announce a drastic government reshuffle today at the close of a two-day Sejm (Parliament) session.

There are likely to be switches among ministers responsible for the economy as Poland faces critical rises of food prices of 10 to 15 per cent from January 1.

A statement issued at the weekend by Mr Lech Walesa and leaders of the banned Solidarity union after a secret meeting said the increases would only lower the living standard of ordinary Poles and would not solve the country's economic problems.

"Working people cannot agree to food-price increases," the statement read. "It is the union's obligation to organize struggles in defence of people's interests."

The authorities themselves are critical of economic policy. A report on the economy said that efforts to implement the 1983 economic plan and reform measures were unsatisfactory. The report noted that Western economic sanctions notwithstanding, "supplies of food and consumer goods were below expectations, wages and prices were rising at twice the planned rate, and measures to save energy and raw materials had little effect."

The scapegoat for the disappointing results is expected to be Mr Janusz Obodowski, the Deputy Prime Minister, who is the economic tsar, heads the planning commission and was the main architect of the economic reforms. According to the parliamentary sources, Mr Obodowski is to be named Ambassador to Comecon, the Communist economic community with headquarters in Moscow.

General Jaruzelski is expected to step down as Defence Minister but maintain his power-base in the armed forces as chairman of the National Defence Committee, which was given expanded powers to supervise the Defence Ministry and recommended the introduction of martial law if unrest flares up again.

Western observers interpret the measures as strengthening the military's already considerable influence on social and economic policy.

Ethiopians accuse Sudan of provocation

Addis Ababa (AFP) - Ethiopia yesterday described as "a deplorable act of provocation" the accusations by the Khartoum Government that Ethiopia was massing troops near Sudan's border.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said Sudan was using Ethiopia as a scapegoat for its "self-inflicted calamities".

The world already knew that the Sudanese leadership continued to face "mounting economic bankruptcy, political turmoil and multifarious social problems". It was therefore using Ethiopia as a means of diversion and as a bargaining point in the "current shopping spree by the Sudanese leadership".

This appeared to be a reference to the current tour by President Gaafar Nimeiry of Sudan to several Western European countries and the United States.

The Ethiopian reaction to the accusations, which the Sudan news agency earlier reported it had learned from high-level military sources, was the second within a day.

● **KHARTOUM:** Sudan's border with Ethiopia was tense but quiet, official sources here said (Reuters reports). There were no reports of border clashes.

Sudan said on Sunday night that 1,000 Ethiopian troops, supported by 150 Cuban soldiers and some Soviet advisers, were poised to attack the Sudanese border town of Kurmuk, about 900 miles south-east of Khartoum.

● **PARIS:** Lieutenant-Colonel Goshu Wolde, the Ethiopian Foreign Minister, in Paris at the head of an Organization of African Unity mission seeking an end to the Chadian civil war, denied the Sudan charges (AFP reports).

The Sudanese allegations were "false, absolutely without any foundation", he said.

● **WASHINGTON:** President Jimmy Carter, President Reagan to discuss Middle East developments, Sudan's tense relations with Libya and Ethiopia, and economic development questions (Moshin Ali writes).

The Sudanese leader is regarded highly by the Reagan Administration. A senior American official told reporters that his visit represented "a high point" in relations between the two countries.

● **LONDON:** Mr Daniel Acott, Governor of the Upper Nile region of Sudan, yesterday called on guerrillas in southern Sudan to stop fighting and "join hands for the reconstruction of our country and region" (Rodney Cowton writes).

Mr Acott, who was speaking in London, said that the region was in control of its own affairs and he could not see any reason for people to resort to arms.

Imelda Marcos drops out of race

Manila (Reuters) - Mrs Imelda Marcos, politically powerful wife of the Philippines' President, declared herself out of the running for the presidency or any other high government office.

In a letter she read to the National Assembly, she dismissed as "gossip and idle talk" reports suggesting she had presidential ambitions. She intended to resign from the Executive Committee which will rule the country if Mr Marcos leaves office before his term ends in 1987.

Passers-by shot

Lyons (AFP) - Five people were shot dead and three seriously injured by a man who opened up on passers-by from the top floor of a hotel here before giving himself up to police. All the victims were believed to be North African workers.

Liberia arrests

Monrovia (AFP) - Liberia's head of state, Mr Samuel Doe, said in a radio broadcast that a number of officials in the governing ruling council had been arrested for allegedly attempting to overthrow him. They included Colonel Kolonah Gonyor, Mr Moses Duopu, Colonel John Nuah and Mr Harry Yuon, managing director of the Liberia Electricity Company.

Hook-up

Geneva - Using four new satellites linked to earth stations, the international Telecommunications Union and the 24-nation OECD are planning to put a telephone within reasonable reach - not more than an hour's walk - of the millions in isolated Third World areas.

Gum trouble

Singapore (Reuters) - Singapore, which already ostracizes men with long hair, says it is ready to ban chewing gum. It costs \$50,000 annually to remove it from floors and walls, said Mr Suppiah Dhanabalan, Culture Minister. For a start, radio and television advertisements for it are now banned.

Wing and a...

Phoenix, (AP) - Mrs Editha Merrill, aged 78, with no flight training, landed a single-engine aircraft safely here after the pilot died. Sitting in the co-pilot's seat, she took over the controls and followed instructions from the pilot's wife in the back seat. "I did an awful lot of praying", she said.

Pen may be mightier than the yen

From Richard Hanson, Tokyo

Mr Kakuei Tanaka, the powerful former prime minister convicted last month of accepting bribes in Japan's Lockheed scandal case, looks like a sure winner in his constituency in the Lower House elections expected to be held next month.

However Mr Akiyuki Nosaka, a winner of Japan's leading award for popular novelists, has decided to challenge him with "power of words" in rural Niigata's Third District, where voters have faithfully returned Mr Tanaka to Parliament since the later 1940s.

Mr Nosaka is given slim chances of winning.

Smuggled computer 'abandoned'

Stockholm (Reuters) - Four containers, kept under close guard at Helsingborg port after reports that they held smuggled American computer equipment bound for the Soviet Union, may have been abandoned, the Swedish Foreign Ministry said yesterday.

The US Customs says the containers hold components for a highly advanced computer capable of guiding missile systems and claims that they are on their way to the Soviet Union. The supply of such high technology equipment to the Soviet Union is forbidden under US export control laws.

A spokesman at the Swedish Foreign Ministry said the containers would not be allowed to leave the country until they had been given customs clearance. No one had come forward to request that they be shipped onward, the spokesman said. "It is possible that they have been abandoned."

Mr Gösta Ekdahl, the senior customs official in Helsingborg, said the four containers arrived there on November 11.

Both Mr Ekdahl and the Foreign Ministry spokesman said it was unusual that they had still not been claimed after 10 days. The Foreign Ministry, the spokesman said, had no knowledge that the containers, marked as "electronic equipment", were headed for the Soviet Union as believed by US Customs and reported by *The Sunday Times* in London.

The official receiver of the goods was a company in Western Europe, the spokesman revealed.

Spanish Communists at sixes and sevens

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

With the next congress of the Spanish Communist Party (PCE) coming up next month, the President is not sure who the secretary-general is, and many of those who voted to put the party's representatives into Parliament could not care less.

Franco's most zealous efforts to destroy the party never accomplished anything like the results of eight years of democracy. The party - what is left of it - is split into three main factions and several splinter groups.

Señor Santiago Carrillo, the father of the Spanish version of Eurocommunism and the man who led his party to take about 10 per cent of the seats in Parliament in the first democratic elections after the death of General Franco, is no longer secretary-general.

The three factions are: the *renovators*, most of whom are associated with Señor Iglesias and his ideologically soft positions close to those of social democracy; the *Carrillistas*, who follow Señor Carrillo's "transition" line, probably more out of loyalty to the man who led them through out of conviction, and the *pro-Russians*, who feel that Señor Carrillo himself opened the Pandora's Box of ideological decay with his Euro-communist ideas and his admitted rejection of such Leninist doctrines as the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Unity will undoubtedly be the first objective of the congress, but the prospects of achieving the look slim. Evidence of the lack of unity are the breakaway movement of Basque communists which resulted last year from pressure by Señor Carrillo for a unified nationwide party strategy; the drift of prominent Euro-Communists to the Socialist Party, and other positions to the right of the PCE before and after the 1982 elections, and the establishment only this month by some old-timers of a new Marxist-Leninist Communist Party.

Khashoggi inquiry ordered

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

The Bern Public Health Department has ordered an inquiry into allegations that personnel from the city's Tiefenau Hospital, a university medical establishment, are taking turns at providing a three-member team for the yacht of the Saudi Arabian millionaire businessman, Mr Adnan Khashoggi.

The team is said to consist of a junior doctor, nurse and medical assistant, who do a three-month spell on the 330 ft Nabila, which has an operating theatre and intensive-care unit. Personnel from the hospital allegedly gave advice on the facilities while the vessel was being fitted out four years ago.

The Nabila, a familiar sight at Mediterranean holiday ports such as Marbella, carries a helicopter.

The association between the yacht and the hospital has been the subject of comment in Bern newspapers - particularly as the hospital needs extensive renovations. The inquiry will be conducted by a firm of auditors.

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Missiles in Europe and in space

Pershing deployment does not shut the door Kohl insists

From Michael Binyon Bonn

Outside the Bundestag police turned their water cannons on thousands of demonstrators blocking the main road yesterday.

Inside Chancellor Helmut Kohl was telling members that West Germany would go ahead with the deployment of new American missiles because they were needed for German security and the protection of freedom.

He was opening a ten-day debate, the last public discussion of the controversial Nato two-track decision, to negotiate with the Russians while going ahead with the deployment, before the Pershing-2 missiles arrive in American bases here.

Dr Kohl said deployment did not shut the door on negotiations. The West was ready to continue talks until a mutually acceptable compromise was found.

West Germany, however, stood firmly by its Nato commitments. This was essential for the survival of democratic Europe, the preservation of the Atlantic Alliance and the continuation of balanced relations with the Soviet Union.

He insisted the West had continually demonstrated its readiness for an arms agreement, and that Nato had deliberately limited its deployment in order to pose no threat



Herr Vogel: Devastating attack on Dr Kohl.

to the Soviet Union. But the Russians could not be allowed a monopoly of intermediate measures for its own security.

The Chancellor insisted he had done his best personally to force a compromise on Washington and Moscow during his first year of office. The ground for an agreement was now prepared. But the Russians were still insisting on their maximalist demands which they had to give up to achieve agreement.

Fiercely attacking his Social Democratic opponents, Dr Kohl said a minority had no right in a democracy to force its will on the majority. While he was speaking, some of the Greens held a demonstration in the chamber, holding up pictures of Vietnam and of the Warsaw ghetto before being

called to order and having their banners removed.

Dr Kohl summarized the Government's stance by saying: "History teaches that whoever is weak encourages hegemonic claims and provokes threats. He lays himself open to blackmail, takes chances with his freedom and thus eventually also with peace."

"Only the steadfastness of free peoples can make clear the limits to totalitarian states. We should never play freedom and peace against each other. Only a nation living in peace and freedom can actually contribute to the peace of the world."

His speech was followed by a devastating attack on his record as Chancellor by Herr Hans-Jochen Vogel, the Social Democratic parliamentary leader. He accused him of doing nothing to get agreement at Geneva, of blindly following the Americans, of smearing the peace campaign in Germany and treating his opponents in the churches in the way that the East German leader treated the Christian opposition in East Germany.

Herr Vogel insisted that his party stood behind the Nato alliance and supported the Bundeswehr. But the Chancellor was forcing through approval of the Nato missiles against the will of the majority of the German population, ignoring differences of opinion, and this had led to a question-

ing of the Nato alliance itself.

The Social Democrats questioned the constitutional basis on which the deployment was approved, and if returned to office would do all they could to "correct" this step. The SPD did not agree with all the peace movement stood for but it would not tolerate Government smears on both movements.

Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, leader of the Free Democrats, said it was an illusion on the one hand to vote against deployment while on the other to continue to support the Nato alliance.

But Herr Otto Schily, for the Greens, said deployment represented an act of subjugation to the increasingly aggressive military strategy of the United States Administration. He asked what value the Nato alliance was for the Federal Republic if it was ready to "sacrifice the existence of our nation which it claims to protect."

● AMSTERDAM: Herr Schmidt, now Vice-Chairman of the SPD, said in an interview published yesterday that he would not stand for Parliament after the present session.

The newspaper *Algemeen Dagblad* quoted Herr Schmidt, aged 64, as saying he was too old to stand for Parliament in a new Government session or for any leading position within the SPD.

SPD dilemma, page 12



Beach bull: Private Stuart Bell and Private David Murray, of the King's Own Royal Border Regiment, come face to face with a bull elephant seal, near Grytviken, South Georgia, off the Falklands. The seal can grow to 18ft in length and weigh up to three tonnes. The soldiers, both from Carlisle, are there on a two-month tour of duty.

Afrikaners found guilty of treason

From Michael Horasby Johannesburg

Two young white Afrikaners, Carl Niehaus and his fiancée, Miss Johanna Lourens, both aged 23, were convicted of high treason in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday. Among the charges against them was that they had furthered the aims of the underground African National Congress (ANC).

Mr Justice A. P. Myburgh is expected to pass sentence later this week after the submission of evidence in mitigation by defence counsel. The maximum penalty for treason is death by hanging.

At the time of their arrest on August 23 of this year, Mr Niehaus was studying industrial sociology and psychology, anthropology and politics at the University of the Witwatersrand, and his fiancée was teaching at a school in a Coloured (mixed race) area. Among the charges admitted to by Mr Niehaus at the start of the trial were that he had placed a "pamphlet bomb" outside an Army recruiting office in Johannesburg. The pamphlets urged whites to resist military service.

Cyprus rivals rally in divided city

Nicosia (Reuters) - The Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities staged mass demonstrations here yesterday over last week's declaration of independence by the Turkish Cypriots.

Government offices and businesses on the Greek side closed as the Government of the internationally-recognized Republic of Cyprus sanctioned a mass rally to protest against the Turkish Cypriot move.

People arrived from all over the Greek side of the island for a rally in Nicosia's main square, organized by the republic's political parties and trade unions.

Across the "Green Line" which divides the city, the Turkish Cypriots got their own rally under way earlier to show their support for the independence of the Turkish-Cypriot state.

Mr Ilker Turkmen, Turkey's Foreign Minister, is expected to explain Turkey's stand to President Reagan and to Mr Casper Weinberger, the US Secretary of Defence, in Washington after his talks with Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State.

Mr Turkmen has already conferred with Sir Geoffrey Howe in London.

Maharani Elizabeth hailed in Pune

From Michael Horasby

Queen Elizabeth, Maharani of Sikkim, was hailed in Pune, India, by thousands of other white-clad officers and soldiers.

"Jai", yelled the thousands, "Jai", they said as one - "Jai".

The highly-polished heels of the young men ground the tarmac of the parade ground in perfect unison as they marched past the Queen with that exaggerated heel-and-toe.

The Queen attended, as she must at some stage of every tour, a military occasion. This was a Pune, the legendary home of Indian Army cadets which used to be spelled Poona, though the pronunciation has not changed much. Pune is the home of the National Defence Academy, the Indian equivalent of Sandhurst, Dartmouth and Cranwell rolled into one.

Field-Marshal Lord Auchinleck, the last British Commander-in-Chief in India and the Supreme Commander in India and Pakistan after the transfer of power, came up with the idea for the Academy in 1945, though it was not finally in place until 10 years later.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said at the first passing out parade that year that the Army was a symbol of the country's unity and homogeneity, and the Queen repeated his words at yesterday's ceremony.

Wearing a red hat and a red and white dress and coat, she stood under a red and white canopy and said that the British knew better than most the quality of the Indian Services through their close cooperation with the British.

"Our partnership not only benefits our two countries," she said, "it is important to the Commonwealth, and it is an example to the world."

The British connection was even more strongly recalled by the presence on the parade ground of three holders of the Victoria Cross.

Major Frankish Singh, a grey-bearded 67-year-old Sikh, won his VC in Burma in 1942. Captain Bhandari Ram, also 67, won his also in Burma in 1944.

Sahadur Namdeo Jadhav, 64, who won his VC in Italy in 1945, was the only one not wearing his award. He had joined the parade straight from hospital, and had not had time to go home for it.

Opposition grows to Star Wars weapons

From Henry Stanhope Diplomatic Correspondent Boston, Massachusetts

Opposition is growing among a number of leading American scientists to Washington's plans to put weapons in space. Concern has steadily increased since March when President Reagan in his so-called "Star Wars" speech pledged Administration backing for the development of a space-based anti-ballistic missile (ABM) system.

Professor George Rathgens, an influential political scientist from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, blames Reagan aides and interested parties for giving the President a one-sided and over-optimistic briefing before his speech. The multi-million dollar research programme is "a lot of hocus pocus," he says.

A group of up to 30 academics with close Pentagon links, like the brilliant physicist Richard Garwin and the Harvard biochemist Professor Paul Doty - who worked on the Manhattan A-bomb project during the war - are trying to orchestrate opposition to the scheme.

Moreover, Dr Rathgens claims that members of the Soviet Academy of Sciences with whom they are in touch showed similar doubts about the parallel Russian programme, when they met recently. A vice-president of the academy said: "But we have our crazy men too."

The Star Wars scenario calls for the stationing in space of gunships which could destroy Russian ballistic missiles soon after they were launched, with immensely powerful laser beams or, ultimately, rays of sub-atomic particles.

But Dr Garwin and others recently advised the Senate foreign relations committee that there was no way in which such systems, requiring pinpoint accuracy over ranges of up to 20,000 miles, could guarantee protecting the United States against a determined Soviet barrage. Their main fear is that such gunships are more likely to be used against each other's satellites.

This would do more harm than good for the security of the US, which because of its worldwide maritime interests relies more upon communications satellites than does the Soviet Union and has to depend more upon reconnaissance satellites to monitor military developments inside the other superpower.

The Russians have already carried out a number of tests on a first generation ASAT space-

craft which could destroy a satellite by blowing it up. The Americans are also about to start testing their own more flexible device, which involves a high-altitude F15 fighter, a missile launcher and an updated cannonball which would smash into a hostile satellite.

The Russians have been pressing at the United Nations for a treaty to outlaw ASAT systems - presumably in the hope of forestalling production of the American brainchild. But the group of US scientists believes that the United States should respond more readily to calls for arms-control measures in the hope of averting an arms race which would destabilize the military balance.

Whether they can stop or even slow down the programme as long as President Reagan remains in the White House is open to debate.

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Commentary



Geoffrey Smith

Washington

I travelled to New Hampshire on Thursday to see his style of campaigning and to learn how he would mean for Britain.

This is a critical time for New Hampshire. It is an important state for him. He is a former Vice-President, a senator and not nearly so well known as he once was. He is running on after New Hampshire, where the election will be held in January. He has a hard job even to run in a state close.

Senator Glenn does badly in New Hampshire, where he is not the best of the day when he runs. He is in danger of losing it. He is in danger of losing it. He is in danger of losing it.

He needs to compensate for his personal appeal. He is not very evident at the end of the day when he runs. He is in danger of losing it. He is in danger of losing it.

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Commentary



Geoffrey Smith

Washington

I travelled to New Hampshire with Senator John Glenn last Thursday to see his style of campaigning and to learn from him what a Glenn presidency would mean for Britain.

This is a critical time and New Hampshire is an especially sensitive state for him. He is behind Mr. Walter Mondale, the former Vice-President, in the polls and not nearly so well organized. In Iowa, where I moved on after New Hampshire and where the first caucuses will be held towards the end of February, he will have a hard job even to run Mr. Mondale close.

If Senator Glenn does badly in New Hampshire, where the first of the primaries is, as always, to be held just after the Iowa caucuses, his campaign will be in danger of sinking before he gets out of the harbour.

He needs to compensate for inferior organization by the power of his personal appeal. This was not very evident at the start of the day when he began campaigning in a brush factory. The reception was polite, but not enthusiastic. Where, I wondered, was the excitement that was supposed to be aroused by the mere appearance of the former astronaut?

All the vitality at this stage came from his wife, who, with warmth and charm made her a remarkable campaigner by any standards. And not just because she has had to overcome the impediment of a severe stammer.

Then, as the cavalcade moved on to the streets and restaurants of the town of Manchester, the candidate himself began to warm up. By the time I left, a naturally stiff man was becoming positively jolly.

I suspect that it will all come too late. All the evidence at this stage indicates that Mr. Mondale has the better chance of the nomination. But front-runners can misread their footing, and the pattern of this day suggests to me the kind of candidate Senator Glenn would make if he were to become the Democratic nominee. His campaigning style will never match the excitement of his reputation. But he has reserves of strength which might be drawn out by the challenges of the contest.

If he were to become President, what would this mean for us? He draws the conclusion from Grenada that there needs to be more advance consultation and working together: "I do not think any of the nations of the Western alliance can really play a Lone Ranger role."

Consultation a two-way street

Protestations of a thirst for consultation are customary before they take office. One is more inclined to accept Senator Glenn's assurances because elaborate consultation is very much part of his political style - too much, some would say, because it delays decisions.

As President he would, I believe, consult his allies, but he would be an exacting partner in these consultations. "Consultation," he remarked to me, "is a two-way street. That means other nations don't go off half-cock on their own either, without consulting us."

He would want his European allies to take a larger share of the defence burden inside and outside the Nato area. "We have seen ourselves going into the Persian Gulf, for instance," he said, "and spending great sums of money to make certain that we have carrier task forces that can accomplish that role of security for the source of 50 per cent of Europe's oil and 75 per cent of Japan's oil. We think there could be a better burden-sharing in meeting some of those obligations."

He would seek to include the British and French deterrent in disarmament negotiations, though not in the INF talks on intermediate-range missiles: "Obviously the Soviets are not going to take their stockpiles of weapons down to an appreciable low level, even if the United States would do the same thing, so long as the Chinese, British and France are free to build their stockpiles to unlimited heights."

On international trade he wants to renegotiate Gatt, and he states bluntly: "If we are not to put up more trade barriers in this country, other nations are going to have to be very actively taking their trade barriers down."

Altogether I formed the impression of a man who would be strong and reliable, but who would none the less drive a hard bargain in the American national interest with friend as well as foe. He would require the sentiment that attaches to a former astronaut to gain power, but he would not be sentimental in using it.

Mopping up in Grenada: Caribbean troops take over in St George's: Gairy casts shadow over the political rebirth

US hands over security control

From Christopher Thomas St George's

The US Army has handed over full security control of St George's, capital of Grenada, to Caribbean soldiers in the first of a series of withdrawals leading to what they foresee as the final removal of combat troops by December 23.

The next important area to be handed over to the Caribbean troops will be the Point Salines airport region, the heart of the American military presence in the island.

For the first time in weeks groups of policemen, usually with rifles slung over their shoulders, are to be seen walking the streets of St George's. Not an American soldier is to be found other than those off duty in the bars and restaurants around the picturesque harbour.

Each battalion of American soldiers works with a platoon of Caribbean troops, particularly in urban areas where the Americans more and more are keeping in the background as a matter of policy. Hardly any house search is carried out without at least one Caribbean soldier in attendance. More often than not it is the Caribbean infantryman who hangs on the door while the Americans stand by.

The withdrawal of American combat troops will by no means leave Grenada denuded of the US military presence. Something like 2,000 non-combat soldiers, all armed, will remain. Most are engineers but clearly could be diverted to security operations at short notice. There are 392 Caribbean soldiers in the island.

There are also 350 US military police in the island



On the beat: Armoured personnel carriers of the multinational force patrolling the streets of St George's shortly after the invasion.

who are not classified as combat troops. They, too, will be remaining beyond the December 23 deadline set by the White House.

All the installations are heavily fortified at their entrances with coils of barbed wire, machine-gun emplacements and guards peering from behind tall mounds of sandbags. It is impossible to drive straight in - the barbed wire and other obstacles force vehicles to zig-zag. It is all in direct response to what happened to American troops in Beirut.

Colonel Terry Scott of the 82nd Airborne Division, tactical commander of all combat troops in Grenada, said: "No commander in his right mind can totally write off the possibility of an attempt to

duplicate the attack in Beirut. All of us have a responsibility to our people to perhaps over-protect them. We have modified the arrangements so that it would be difficult to crash through."

He said that the infantrymen now were doing nothing that could not be done by the military police. Ninety-five per cent of intelligence was gathered by people talking to the locals rather than by use of "high level, high space technology."

He added that the war was now progressing more and more into a psychological operation that could be just as well carried out by the psychological operations (Psyops) troops and military police.

He said he knew that people were worried about what would

happen when the American combat troops left. "I can see some residual force being put together, probably under international command control. People are concerned about the US summarily withdrawing and leaving them to the mercies of the people in the hills. But I just do not think that is going to happen."

The Army believes that about 12 Cubans are still in Grenada, most of them not involved in any guerrilla operations. Some are probably married to local women and others may have decided not to return to the Cuban dictatorship.

Since the invasion American troops have come under sniper fire four times, each time apparently by remnants of the disbanded People's Revolutionary Army, not by Cubans.

Americans struggle with the building of a democracy

Trevor Fisklock, in the second of three articles on Grenada, discusses the pitfalls in trying to reinvent a political system for the Caribbean island.

On a wall in St George's there was a new slogan calculated to send a shiver through many Grenadians. It was among all the other slogans - such as "God bless America" and "Long live democracy" - which replace the graffiti of the Bishop regime. This particular one said "Vote for Eric Gairy."

Sir Eric Gairy was the Prime Minister overthrown by Maurice Bishop in 1979. He was notorious for his obsession with flying saucers and witchcraft, his sex scandals and his private terrorists, the Mongoose Gang.

He was once a popular trade union leader and champion of the poor, who rose to power and became increasingly bizarre and feared.

As it happened, one of his last acts as prime minister was to recommend the appointment of Sir Paul Scoon as Governor-General.

Sir Paul had been a leading civil servant in Grenada and knew a lot about Sir Eric. Today he has no wish to see him return from exile in America. Sir Eric has talked of returning, but Sir Paul said to me firmly: "It would be better if he did not attempt to do so."

A Grenadian politician asked: "If we are now to be a free democratic country, how can we keep him out?"

It is impossible to say what sort of support Sir Eric could command, but he has a capacity for mischief and both the Americans and the embryonic Grenadian administration which exists under their aegis would prefer that he remains in the US.

They want Grenada to have as clear a field as possible as they set about constructing a democratic system in an island which has had its fill of despots and upheaval.

As part of the slate-wiping



Maurice Bishop: Ousted the eccentric Gairy.

process, 30 foreigners, identified as potential trouble-makers, have been asked to go.

The Americans have interrogated hundreds of Grenadians and members of the Military Council which seized power from Bishop have been weeded out and jailed.

Other detainees have been released with green cards which read: "This individual has been released and directed to refrain from anti-government activities. Unless (he does so) he should not be apprehended."

GRENADA Part 2

The need to prepare the ground raises pressing questions about American withdrawal. The military excision of the new rulers and the Cubans carried with it an obligation. The Americans came to clear up chaos and establish a democratic structure and there is much to do. Grenada needs economic first aid, repair of its had roads

and a decision on the airport, which is seen as vital to economic expansion.

A democracy needs a press. But free journalism has long been smothered and there are precious few journalists.

There is also need for a broadcasting system. The old regime's Radio Free Grenada has been replaced by Spice Island Radio, a makeshift operation in which one of the announcers plays records from her own collection.

A police force also has to be built from scratch.

But, above all, there is a need, once the shock has receded, to reinvent a political system and that cannot be applied like a coat of paint.

Will a new left-wing party arise from the ruins of Bishop's New Jewel Movement? How would the Americans regard the rise of such a party? Will the country be bedevilled by post-war vendettas? (Some Marxist politicians feel the invasion cheated them of a civil war in which, they believe, they would have defeated the coup leaders.) Is it wise to arraign those ring-leaders before a Grenadian Nuremberg?

In other words, Grenada may be too fragile for the Americans to be able to leave swiftly.

The Reagan Administration says combat troops will be withdrawn by December 23 - it had to set a deadline to avoid trouble in Congress. Sir Paul and the Advisory Council are the legal authority, but the power in the land is the American Army.

There are good reasons for the Americans to get out quickly, but there are also strong ones for them to stay and they will, presumably, retain a considerable force of what they term non-combat troops, who would provide a certain backbone to Caribbean forces in the island. They may find that in their relief of Grenada the invasion was the easy part.

Tomorrow: News management

Goncourt prize goes to GK Chesterton spoof

Paris (AFP) - Two top French literary prizes were awarded yesterday, the Goncourt, going to Frederik Tristan, for his novel *Les egares* (The Lost Ones) and the Renaudot going to Jean-Marie Rouart for his novel *Avant Guerre* (Pre-war). M. Rouart won the award at the thirteenth vote, 5-2.

The plot of M. Tristan's book, written in the farcical genre, claims that the pre-war British author, G. K. Chesterton, did not write his books, and that they were really the work of

Cyril Pumpermaker, the novel's narrator.

The Goncourt cash prize is only worth 50 francs (about £4) but the winner can count on earning up to 3m francs from sales.

The novel *Avant Guerre* starts with the execution in Algeria in 1944 of a man who is a Vichy minister, shot for treason. The plot is a recital of how his career went astray so far as to lead him to collaborate with his country's enemies.

President tells why he was toppled

By Our Foreign Staff

Mr Abdus Sattar, the former President of Bangladesh, has broken a long silence to deny claims he handed over power voluntarily.

He has been apparently stung into the denial by a speech by the man who overthrew him, Lieutenant-General H. M. Ershad.

General Ershad told a rally at the weekend that Mr Sattar gave up power of his own free will because he was unable to reduce corruption and indiscipline in Bangladesh's Government.

Mr Sattar said in his weekend statement: "This is a travesty of truth. What I was made to do was totally against my will and conscience." Mr Sattar, who was democratically elected in 1981 said he was forced to leave the Presidential Palace in Dhaka "at gunpoint and under extreme fear and terror" on the night of March 24, 1982.

"I was literally a prisoner at the hands of some Army officers. They started pressing me to sign a statement and later broadcast it. I had to obey their orders to avoid bloodshed."

Mr Sattar, now aged 76, was in poor health throughout his campaign and presidency, during which he increasingly lost control over a Government which quickly gained a reputation for inefficiency and for failing to curb the corruption.

Australia stays steady over Cambodia issue

From Neil Kelly Bangkok

Australia appears to have promised no modification of its independent policy on Cambodia and Vietnam during a meeting yesterday in Bangkok between Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister, and General Prem Tinsulanonda, the Thai Prime Minister. Later Mr Hawke said: "We could not be more satisfied than we are."

General Prem described the discussion as "highly fruitful and outstanding in its frankness and cordiality." Air Chief Marshal Siddhi Sawetsila, the Thai Foreign Minister, said Mr Hawke had emphasized Australia's friendship with the Association of South East Asian Nations (Asean) and had reiterated that Australia was part of the region.

Prisoners of conscience



Yugoslavia: Ivan Turudic

By Caroline Moorehead Ivan Turudic, a novice at the Roman Catholic seminary in Visoko, is serving five and a half years in Zenica prison, in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The immediate reason for his arrest, and that of another novice, Franjo Vidovic, is not known, though the Franciscan order, to which they belong, has, in the area, a long and violent history of conflict with the authorities over Croatian nationalism.

The Croat population of Herzegovina, no evidence has been given that they at any time advocated or used violence.

The two young men were brought to trial in May, charged with "hostile propaganda". The case was heard in camera. Both are believed to have pleaded not guilty, but they were convicted and sentenced to prison.

While both may be ardent nationalists, no evidence has been given that they at any time advocated or used violence.



Ivan Turudic: Case heard in secret.

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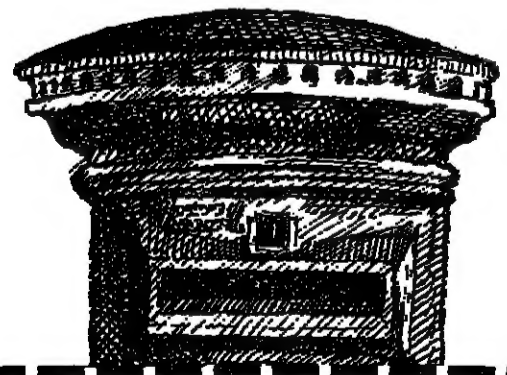
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FASHION

Taking THE TUBE

Skirt lengths are no longer a fashion issue. Skirt widths are. The shape of the season is the tube, either short and sharp or long and straight.

The short skirts come from Paris or Italy, the longer ones tend to be home-grown, although fashion is now international that where a style starts is less interesting than what happens to it from there.

Because skirt lengths vary, how to wear them becomes a fashion factor. Style today is not about rules and absolutes, but about proportions. As skirts get slimmer, so the wearer's top half gets wider, with all the high-fashion designers working from a pronounced shoulder line and a deep armhole. This kite-shape, that looks so good for dresses, works also with short, straight skirts, especially the black leather skirt which has been a big seller this season. The dolman-sleeved sweater or a big-sleeved jacket is the easiest way to wear the tight skirt, although those with a figure and the style put it instead with a neat, short belted jacket, a fitted hour glass jacket or a square-cut waist-length top.

The one garment that looks hopelessly out of style with the short skirt is a regular, blazer-length jacket with fitted sleeves. It appears occasionally with the much longer schoolgirl skirts in herringbone tweed, although that is a look that has been seen more in fashion shows than on the streets.

The coat that works best with the slim skirts is three-quarter or seven-eighths length, with deep kimono sleeves to give the V-shaped silhouette. Most of the short skirts are in graphic checks or hard-edged combinations of black and white and the same theme comes through in coats and jackets, bold houndstooth checks being the favourites.

As the tube skirts get longer, the fabrics (but not the line) get softer. Jersey is the most popular material, with knitted ribbed tubes also in style. This is partly a matter of practicalities. The modern woman is not prepared to be constricted by a hobble skirt; jersey gives to the stride and springs back more or less into shape.

Other calf-length skirts are made with the conventional kick pleat, which looks rather aging unless the skirt is cut with style and dash - perhaps with an asymmetric waist-line or a wrap-back. Tube skirts come too with thigh-high slits, looking like a pastiche of sexist fashion if they are put with flesh-coloured or fishnet tights. They are more usually worn with dark, matt tights or even with another tube of thin jersey underneath.

Thick ankle-socks, flat boots and deliberately ugly shoes are more likely to be accepted as suitable accessories to the Japanese-inspired tube skirts in grey and black now on our streets. This look was also launched by Vivienne Westwood, whose tube of jersey that



you roll at the waist to suit your own length is one of the most copied skirts in the young departments.

Long slim skirts are easiest to wear with the big tops, belted at the hips as the line begins to narrow. They also look good worn with layers, like a gilet over a short, square top or a long tunic under a shorter jacket. These plays on proportion are done for you at Joseph's Tricot shops, where every piece is designed to work together. They are harder to handle when you are standing in front of the bedroom mirror with an assorted collection of separates.

Between the two extremes of short tight skirt with buttons straining at the seat, and the long sober tube of plain jersey, there are skirts to suit most body shapes and fashion images.

Fashion today is pluralist. And women who don't like any skirt can always wear the trousers.



Left: ribbed tweedy knit tube £21, sweater £24.50, grey or black, by French Connection from Harrods Younger Set. Boxer boots £34.99. Kathryn, South Molton Street W1. Above: leather skirt £35, patent belt, both Farwick's. Jacket £32.99. Miss Selfridge, sweater Blues Harvey Nichols. Tights Pretty Polly. Courts £23.50 Midas.



Above: brass-buttoned nautical front skirt £48, marled sweater £48, by Sherry from Fenwick New Bond Street W1. Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge. Fingerless gloves £2.50 from Fenwick. Left: long pleated black and white skirt £58.50, sweater £47 both Unanyme, 12 Kensington Church Street W8. Fluorescent mitts £4.99 Miss Selfridge. Spun wool in hair Molton Brown Tights Chamos. Pumps. Right: flared tweed skirt £14.50, cropped jacket £14.99, ribbed tunic top £9.99 all C and A selected branches. Siletto courts £55 Midas.

by Suzy Menkes

The hemline battle is over - not lost or won but drawn now where you please. Skirts are slimming down and they need dressing up. How you wear them is all.

Below: dogtooth skirt and box jacket by Peter Phillips £24, from Harvey Nichols. Fair Clarendon, Meridian Hitchin Herts. Asymmetrical skirt £18 from Harrods. Courts £48, Hobbs South Molton Street W1.



Above: cream flannel mini skirt £15.90, cream/black patterned square-cut sweater £32.50 both Benetton branches. Striped tights Courts. Fashion Chris Paine Hair Peter/Daniel Galvin. Photographs NICK BRUGGS

Fortnum's



AN OCCASIONAL COMMENTARY ON CHRISTMAS SHOPPING

Henry, we came to Fortnum's to buy Christmas Crackers - not to pull them at lunch in the Restaurant. Of course I do realise they're absolutely irresistible - where else could you find such super crackers with such exciting things inside?

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Angela Gore



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BEAUTY REPORT

Kitting yourself out for Christmas means buying one small box. Inside are the newest make-up colours of the season, with the accent on eyes and seasonal sparkle.

The leading beauty companies have all come up with the same appealing idea of a neat box or palette - usually the size of a wallet - containing everything you need in cosmetic colours.

The idea is that you paint the background canvas with its usual foundation and contouring and then use the colouring kit to shade in eyes, cheeks and highlights. (Lipsticks are not usually part of the compact).

Light Box is the name that Clinique gives to its silver-mirrored matchbox sized kit (£8.50) of three eye colours designed to "lift" a daytime make-up into party style. Their consultant will also show customers how to light up the face using shading and up-light.

Four colours for the eyes and two for cheeks - plus the appropriate brushes - are ingeniously packed into Prescriptives' Compact Colour (£12). Soft Alpine blue, rose quartz, a chic bronze and festive shimmering gold are the eye-lights in this streamlined party collection. A larger gift box, can be filled with Prescriptives' Colour '84 cosmetics to personal choice.

The compact with the mostest must be Helena Rubinstein's Rhinoceros Colour Collection (£12.95), containing six eye-shadow colours, a Kohl pencil, mascara, two blushers and two lip glosses, all in a neat compact. It makes a useful travelling companion and a good

way to experiment with colour.

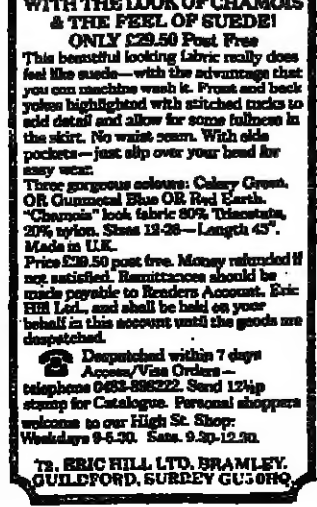
Lip gloss, compressed powder, blusher and four eye colours make Yardley's Beauty Essentials make-up kit (£4.99) live up to its name. They also have an eye shadow only kit of 10 colours (also £4.99) which would make a good present for a fashion conscious girl.

Other attractive eye shadow boxes come from Rose Laird, with a good selection of shades at £9.50, and from Max, whose neat compacts are in selected shades for blue/grey or brown/green eyes (£4.50). A Christmas look of sparkling colours in violet, mauve, ochre and silvery pink are all in Germaine Montell's palette (£8.95) complete with blusher and pastel lip gloss.

Many women are shy of playing with colour and do not understand that modern make-up - especially for the eyes - depends on subtle shading and blends of colour rather than on using one simple shade. The battery of equipment - from liners to contour brushes - used by professional make-up artists would also be a revelation to the ordinary consumer.

The most comprehensive make-up kit is Estee Lauder's Total Make-up Organizer, with six eye colours, two blushers and including lip and nail colours, all in a neat tray with the requisite applicators. It is sold for £12 with any Estee Lauder fragrance purchase.

The Eyelights Box from Ultima II is available for £5 with purchases of other beauty or skin-care products. And after all, the colour has to be laid on a smooth and well-moistened face to get the right effect.



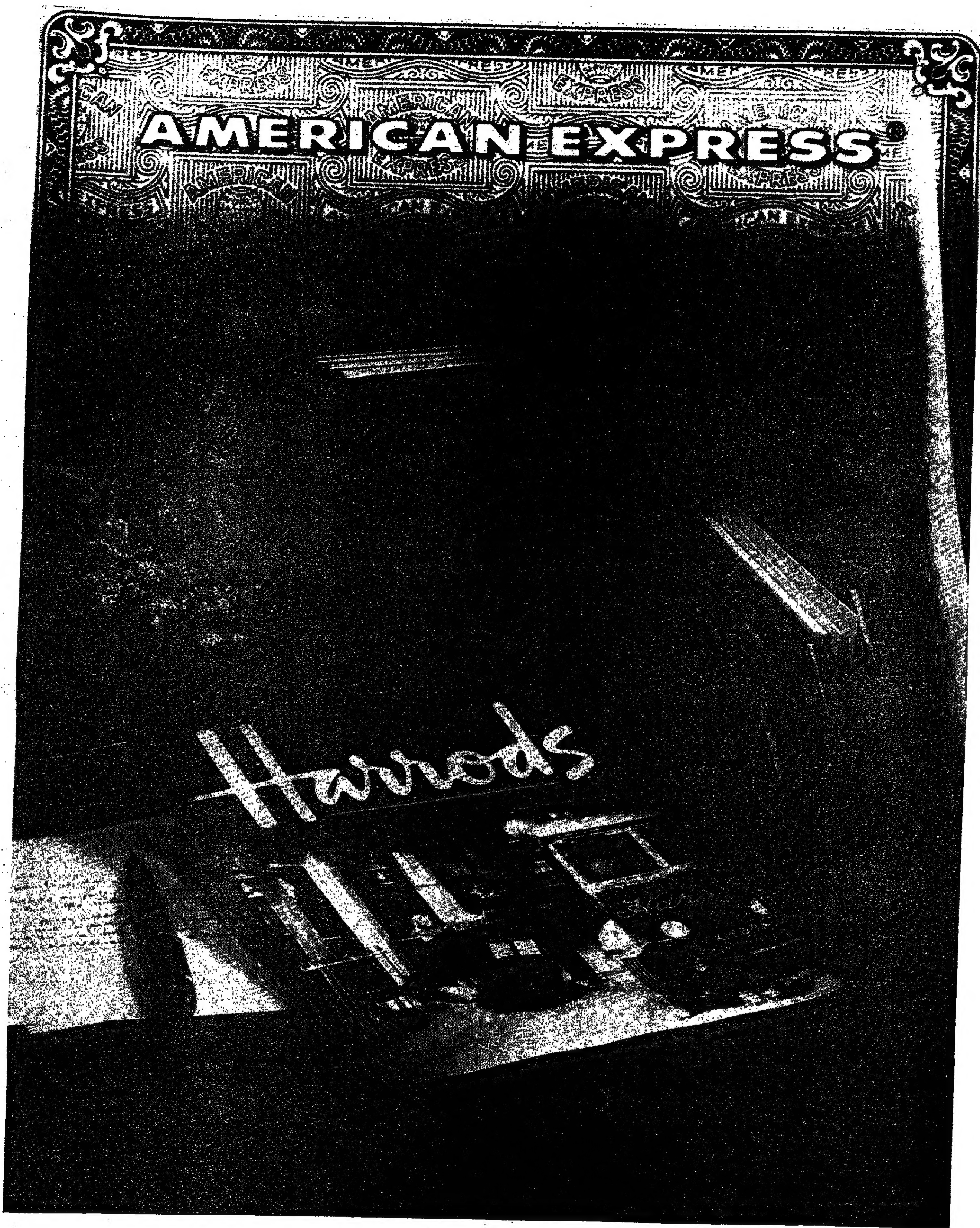
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SPECTRUM

Bullets to the left of them, bullets to the right of them . . . the priests of El Salvador and Nicaragua are under fire from ruling extremists. How will they withstand this double-barrelled threat to the pulpit?

Churches in the crossfire

By Philip Jacobson

Earlier this month in El Salvador the Maximiliano Hernandez Anti-communist Brigade issued one of its numbered communiqués identifying "more traitors to the fatherland". Named after a Salvadorean general who directed the massacre of 30,000 peasants after a communist-led uprising in the 1930s, the brigade is perhaps the most feared of this bloodstained little country's right-wing death squads.

Over the past three years the brigade has concentrated on eliminating leftist politicians and trade-union leaders, but this new communiqué, number five, threatened the lives of the Catholic archbishop of San Salvador, Mgr Rivera y Damas, and his deputy, Mgr Gregorio Rosa Chavez. Their offence: preaching hard-hitting sermons against the appalling abuse of human rights in El Salvador today. The two prelates were warned to stop "their disturbing homilies" or prepare to face "drastic sanctions".

It goes without saying that a threat like this is taken extremely seriously by El Salvador's Catholic hierarchy. Mgr Rivera's predecessor was Archbishop Oscar Romero, an equally outspoken defender of human rights who ignored repeated warnings from the death squads and was finally killed by a sniper as he said mass in his own church.

Many other priests and religious workers have died violently, among them the four American nuns raped and killed near San Salvador three years ago.

The church's radio station and its newspaper have been bombed more than once. As the Salvadorean church confronts this latest attempt by right-wing extremists to coerce it into silence, the powerful Catholic hierarchy in neighbouring Nicaragua is on collision course with the left-wing government there.

To the unacknowledged fury of the ruling Sandinistas, the church has spoken out forcefully for the right of conscientious objectors to refuse military service under the new law making most Nicaraguan men subject to conscription.

The archbishop of Managua, Mgr Obando y Bravo, has vigorously defended the right of his priests to advise congregations to ignore the law. In swift retaliation, Sandinistas mobs beat up a bishop outside a church in the capital and disrupted masses elsewhere.

Two foreign priests accused of "supporting the counter revolution" were bundled out of the country, while the government-controlled press launched a bitter personal attack on Mgr Obando as a member of the "subversive" order of Salesians. The archbishop responded with a homily comparing the Sandinistas' actions with the "persecution" of the earliest Christians.

The tension inside San Salvador's drab unfinished cathedral was very real when Archbishop Chavez rose to deliver the homily on the Sunday following the publication of the death threat against him. The stonework outside is pocked with bullet holes from a massacre of peaceful demonstrators which took place in March 1980 in broad daylight - and before the television cameras - on the steps of the

main entrance. It was there too that the funeral of the assassinated Archbishop Romero, attended by diplomats and high-ranking churchmen from around the world, was turned into a slaughterhouse when hidden gunmen fired into the huge crowd of mourners.

As Mgr Chavez approached the pulpit in his bright green robes and gold hat, there was spontaneous applause from an unusually large congregation. Loud clapping also greeted his reference to Archbishop Rivera, due to return that day from a trip abroad.

The tired, worn faces and cheap clothes of the worshippers crowding into the entrances of the cathedral were those of the people who since 1979 have been killed in their tens of thousands in the urban slums and in the countryside by government security forces and the death squads (ordinary Salvadoreans rarely make any distinction between the two, since everyone knows that off-duty soldiers and policemen carry out death-squad murders).

While young children in arms cried and the traffic noises outside competed with his voice, Mgr Chavez exhorted "the totalitarianism of the right" and its systematic attempts to terrorize the Salvadorean church: "We cannot and we will not allow them to silence our voices."

Ever since Archbishop Romero's appointment, the church has been the principal, perhaps the only, real source of comfort for El Salvador's poor. The law certainly offers them no protection or satisfaction. If the men behind the killing of Romero and the American nuns are still free - despite clear evidence of their involvement - what hope of justice can there be for survivors of an army massacre in some remote village, or for the families of labourers and bus drivers taken from their homes in San Salvador at midnight to be mutilated and murdered?

The church's anger, and possibly its despair, surfaced with particular force late last month, after almost 300 innocent civilians had been murdered during the week in which Dr Henry Kissinger and his special commission on Central America arrived to provide President Reagan with advice on how to strengthen domestic support for US policies.

"Our God does not sleep, but neither do the adorers of violence", Mgr Chavez had declared in a recent homily aimed directly at the right-wing death squads.

Few Salvadoreans doubt that the thugs of the Maximiliano Hernandez Brigade are prepared to carry out their latest threat against the church. The government now admits frankly to frightened union leaders who have received similar warnings that it cannot protect them, an American journalist who recently ran foul of the country's much feared Treasury police left the country in a hurry after the US embassy told him his safety could no longer be guaranteed.

Church leaders are understandably reluctant to exacerbate the present crisis by pointing a finger publicly at the men generally considered to be responsible for the campaign against them. It is, however, common know-



Turbulent priests: Mgr Rivera (left), archbishop of San Salvador, and Managua's archbishop, Mgr Bravo



Bullets for mourners at Archbishop Romero's funeral and political posters for the Pope's visit to Nicaragua



ledge that the US ambassador to El Salvador at the time of Romero's assassination is firmly convinced it was plotted by the ultra right-wing leader of the country's constituent assembly, Major Roberto D'Aubuisson. For his part, Major D'Aubuisson told the Kissinger commission that middle-ranking army officers were behind the recent rash of political murders.

Like most reporters who make regular visits to El Salvador, I can vouch for the fact that some deeply frightening people - in and out of uniform - hold extraordinarily violent views about the advantage of eliminating anyone to the left of them politically. For men like this most of the Catholic church could safely be lumped in with the Maximiliano

issue of the new conscription law as the final battlefield. For the Sandinistas, still acutely nervous about the possibility of a Grenada-style invasion by the US, retreat in the face of church pressure is unthinkable. The church considers itself the only institution in Nicaragua with the will to resist the steady transformation of the nation into an orthodox Marxist regime in which its own role will inevitably be much diminished.

It is also something of a grudge match between notably stubborn opponents. Mgr Obando and his bishops are still fuming about the deft manipulation by the Sandinistas of Pope John Paul II's visit to Nicaragua in March this year. The Nicaraguan hierarchy had hoped for a stirring occasion to rally around the traditional faith. What they got instead, in the words of one foreign priest, was "the combination of a rally in Red Square and a Sandinista recruitment drive".

Church and state relations have been glacial ever since. The archbishop has concentrated his counter attack on the Sandinistas' failure to honour their pledge to hold free elections shortly after their victory over Somoza in 1979 (elections are currently promised for 1985) and for their introduction of a state of emergency, suspending the freedom of the press among other things, in March 1982.

"Fifty thousand Nicaraguans gave their lives in the revolution to change things," Mgr Obando remarked last week. "I am not saying it is worse now than under Somoza, because then there were continual violations of human rights, illegal arrests, torture and summary executions." But before a new dialogue with the Sandinistas could begin, the present law suspending democracy would have to go.

Some of Mgr Obando's priests appear to have been considerably less circumspect in their opposition to the regime. A series of freely distributed pamphlets has developed the argument that conscientious objectors have a duty to exert "positive" moral pressure on the Sandinista authorities. Among the recommended means of doing so are demonstrations, strikes and boycotts, the occupation of public buildings and the burning of call-up papers. Strong stuff for any authoritarian regime.

Some observers in Nicaragua believe that such overtly political manoeuvring by the church could rebound harmfully. Top Sandinistas have begun warning the country to beware of "the enemy within", a phrase certainly not

aimed primarily at the handful of feeble opposition parties which are tolerated. The government's decision to unleash the *turbas* - its carefully controlled mobs - against priests and churches is clearly intended to be a warning shot across the archbishop's bows.

Pro-Sandinista newspapers (the only ones which can publish freely) are stepping up their conscription law with support for the "Somocista" counter-revolutionaries conducting a guerrilla war along Nicaragua's frontiers.

It is impossible to gauge with any accuracy what ordinary Nicaraguans feel about this confrontation. The regime's exploitation of the Pope's visit certainly upset many people, but the "popular church" appears to enjoy considerable support among the young. About 50 per cent of the population is now under the age of 17: the majority are still at school, where the Sandinistas' political doctrines form much of their curriculum.

There are frequent stage-managed demonstrations in favour of the new conscription measures, which the government claims have been a resounding success. Other sources say that the initial responses fell short of expectations, which accounts for the Sandinistas' angry reaction to the intervention of the church.

Two churches, two very different crises. Nothing in the Sandinistas' behaviour since they came to power in Nicaragua suggests they will tolerate forever the existence of a powerful dissident voice from the pulpit. But at least nobody there expects the present crisis to have a bloody outcome.

El Salvador is another matter altogether. Archbishop Rivera will not flinch from what he believes is the Salvadorean church's most precious mission: to place itself as effectively as possible between the ordinary people and the murderers. In his first homily since the threat against his life was made, he demanded that the government begin "to investigate and detain the villains of the death squads".

This will not prevent the death squads from claiming more victims; only sustained pressure from the Reagan administration on the Salvadorean government might just conceivably achieve that. But anyone who has seen poor and defenceless Salvadoreans kneeling in tears before posters of the assassinated Archbishop Romero must feel that the martyrs of the church in El Salvador have died in a just cause.

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moreover... Miles Kington

The party line

Not many people realize that the Belfast Festival is currently celebrating its twenty-first birthday and I wouldn't either if I hadn't been over at the weekend, playing two late-night concerts with Instant Sunshine. Fewer still realize that the Belfast Festival is the biggest in Britain after Edinburgh, and, for my money, more enjoyable.

Edinburgh is great, but there is a frantic quality to the fun, like a symphony being taken rather too fast. In Belfast they get the tempo just right. The charm of the three weeks is so addictive that people volunteer to come from hundreds of miles away just to help out - the man who chauffeured us from the airport turned out to be the ex-director of the Hongkong Arts Festival, over from London for the fun of it.

It isn't just the festival. Many performers say they'd rather perform to Belfast audiences than any one else, year in year out. One common explanation of the Belfast warmth is that they're grateful to anyone prepared to come and entertain them, but this seems unduly patronizing. In any case there's so much on during the festival that were I living in the city I'd be grateful for a night off, though if I were a true Belfast person I wouldn't have a night off I'd have a party instead.

In our two nights there, we were invited to four different parties and, as we left, shattered, in the early hours of Sunday morning we were being urged to stay on for two more parties at Sunday luncheon.

Maybe the festival is a series of well-planned parties from which people sneak off to concerts and plays for the occasional rest. I don't know how Michael Palin stood the strain. He was there for five days.

We were sharing the Arts Theatre with his show, *More Than 35 Minutes With Michael Palin*. On his previous visit to the festival, Palin's script had run out after 35 minutes and he'd been forced to enlist the spectators' help to continue. One stood up and asked Michael, did he know that there was a tradition at the theatre for performers to run round the auditorium and that the second was held by Lord Olivier at 47 seconds? Palin had promptly broken this completely fictitious record and made the run a regular feature of the show.

On the final Saturday night a fit young lad from the audience lowered the record to 12 seconds dead, but to great cheers Palin immediately set an all-time best of 10.77. I asked him, in an exclusive interview afterwards, how he could still beat a younger man.

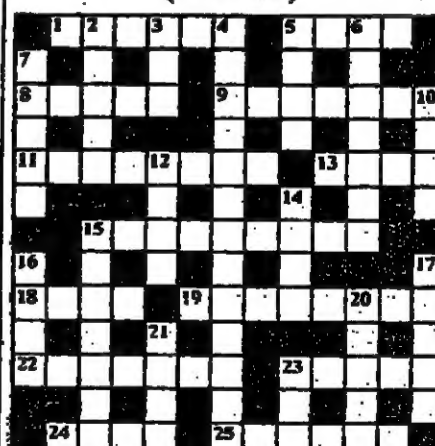
"The secret is to hold on tight to members of the audience as you're turning corners, so as not to lose speed. Volunteers are always too shy to do that."

How long had he been touring this one-man show?

"Only five days. I've never done it anywhere but Belfast. Has anyone ever told you there's something special about Belfast audiences? Oh, have they? Well, I'd love to stay for your concert, but I have to go to a party. See you there, no doubt."

More about Belfast as and when my memory returns.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 208)



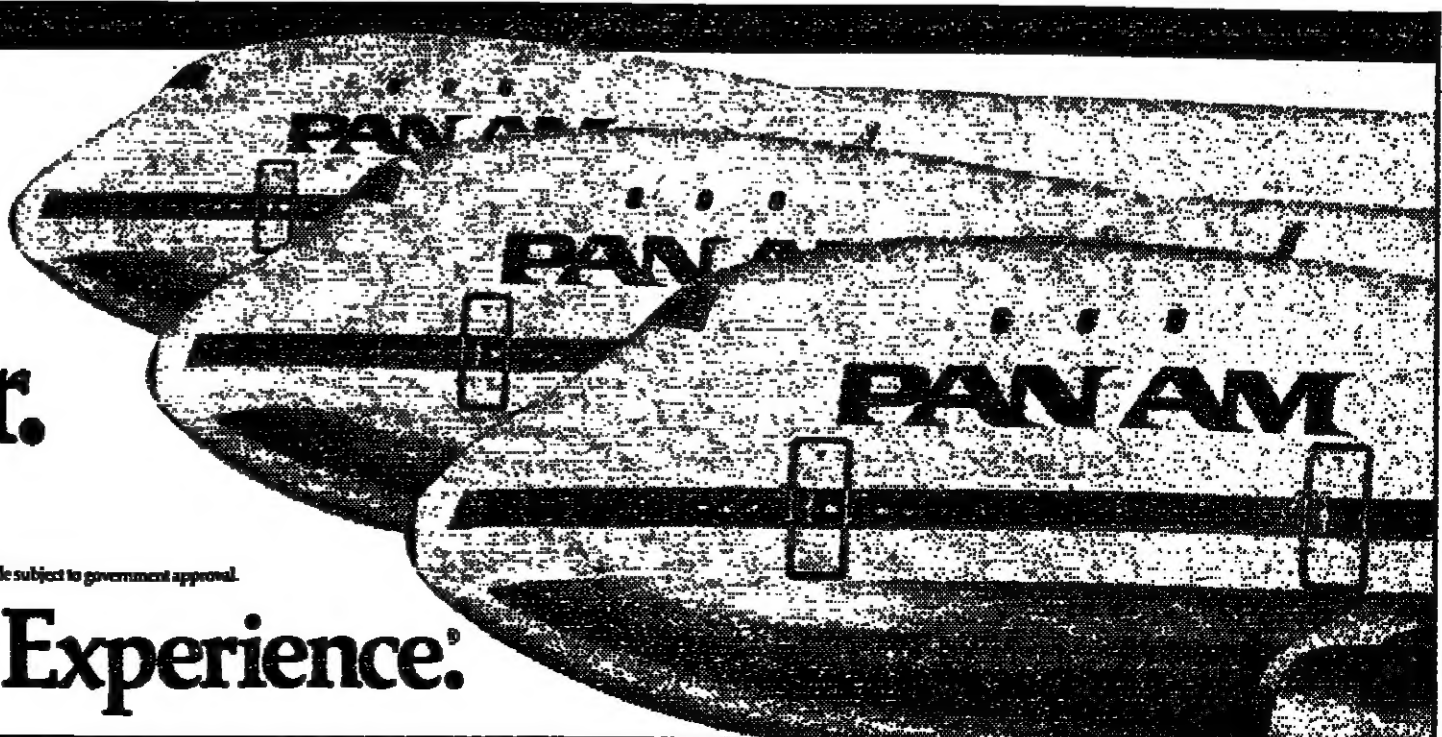
- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| ACROSS | DOWN |
| 1 Disgraces (6) | 2 Non professional (3) |
| 5 Wave (4) | 3 Hunters' gathering (8,5) |
| 8 Luxurious (5) | 4 Quail flock (4) |
| 9 Evident (7) | 5 Stately hymn tune (7) |
| 11 Deeply personal (8) | 6 Fragile (5) |
| 13 Wall (4) | 7 Stock clearance (4) |
| 15 Ruler (5) | 8 Young salmon (4) |
| 16 Not any (4) | 9 Dashing manner (7) |
| 19 Machine worker (7) | 10 Indian coin (4) |
| 20 Charge layer (7) | 11 Primp (5) |
| 23 Cash (3) | 12 Abrupt (5) |
| 24 Wooded valley (4) | 13 Small island (4) |
| 25 Exclamation of joy (6) | 14 Policeman (3) |

SOLUTION TO No 207
 ACROSS: 1 Tom and Jerry 9 Bakimos 10 Eager
 11 Tan 13 Korb 16 Bird 17 Innate 18 Lost
 20 Sham 21 Virgo 22 Hoop 23 Boon 25 Set 28
 Negro 29 Alliment 30 Spatterdash
 DOWN: 2 Ocker 3 Acme 4 Dost 5 Eden
 6 Roguish 7 Hecklephone 8 Predominate
 12 Actual 14 Bit 15 Umpire 19 Stopgap 20 Sob
 24 Omens 25 Soft 26 Time 27 Fiod

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BRIDGE-BUILDING IN DELHI

In the most turbulent days of India's struggle for independence, many found it difficult to believe that Britain would ever relinquish power. Once the deed was done, many would probably have found it difficult to imagine that 36 years later the Queen would return to Delhi as an honoured guest and open a meeting of forty-eight leaders of former colonies.

That Britain managed to transmute its empire into a voluntary association of reasonably friendly countries remains a source of pride. That the association survives and flourishes today is one of the less easily explicable curiosities of history, and by no means only a British achievement. Sentiment alone is not the only explanation, nor distant memories of dinners taken in Lincoln's Inn. Somewhere hidden in this curious institution, without clear rules, doctrines or authority, is there a practical reason for its existence, a set of tangible benefits enjoyed by members?

They do not spring easily to view. Obviously sentiment does play a role, as does common language and in particular a common Sovereign. It is clearly important that the bonds transcend regional, racial and ideological differences. Just as Britain gains internal stability from the existence of a non-political sovereign to whom citizens of many persuasions can give allegiance, so nations of the Commonwealth can find reassurance in belonging to an association which brings together large and small countries of North and South and peoples of different colours and religions without pressing them into an ideological or political mould.

Obviously there have to be some outer limits to tolerance. South Africa is outside them by its own choice but without the regret of members. Its racialism is not compatible with the multiracial essence of the Commonwealth. Other types of undemocratic regimes, in contrast, have remained within. This is generally right, though uncomfortable. Nobody would be confident about where to draw the line, and anyway it is felt that the pressures of membership sometimes enhance the prospects for beneficial change. Often, too, democratic opposition groups within these countries believe membership helps them. Certainly the level of injustice and oppression seems on average lower in the Commonwealth than in the United Nations, as a whole, which suggests that the legacy of British law and democratic practice still has some force.

Hence there is no good reason for the continued exclusion of Pakistan, which walked out when Bangladesh was admitted. It has not formally applied to return but would do so if the door were clearly open, having long since come to terms with Bangladesh as a separate, and friendly, state. Delhi would be a particularly appropriate place from which to extend an invitation for it would symbolize the role of the Commonwealth as a bridge of differences and a maker of peace. If the leaders who meet there tomorrow could find their way to such a move it would almost certainly be welcomed as much by the people as by the regime of Pakistan, so it need not be seen as endorsement of Pakistan's current government.

On a broader canvas perhaps the main value of the Commonwealth at the moment is as a bridge between the developed and the developing world, rather misleadingly referred to as North and South. It is a bridge which carries traffic in both directions. When Britain joined the European Community many felt it was turning its back on the Commonwealth. What happened instead was that Britain had the opportunity - only partly taken, admittedly - to bring its global concerns to Brussels to join those of France and other former colonial powers. The Community was nudged into widening its horizons - again, not enough but more than it might otherwise have done.

This relationship needs nurturing for the world is becoming more interdependent. The security and prosperity of Europe depend on access to raw materials and markets in the developing world, which in turn depends not only on the products and markets of the industrialized West but also on a continuing flow of capital.

The drying up of private capital and weak American support for the IMF and the World Bank rebound on the economies of Europe and other developed areas. To the extent that economic stress increases the likelihood of political instability in developing countries the security of the Western alliance is also involved. The Commonwealth is uniquely fitted to help with this problem, not directly in financial terms, of course, but as a pressure group which can bring together a great deal of experience, authority and goodwill from North and South.

AN ATROCIOUS ULSTER TRAP

The Provisional IRA in its present phase picks off policemen and soldiers in the Ulster Defence Regiment, on or off duty, in service or retired. The Irish National Liberation Army specializes in more imaginative atrocities. The chapel murders on Sunday bear the INLA hallmark in spite of the evil mockery of the name the murderers invented for the occasion. "Catholic reaction force". This was Irish sectarian killing at its rawest. If there is a motive beyond hatred and revenge it is connected with the political calculation that so vile a deed may accelerate the pace of retaliatory crime, rouse the Protestant community to see to its own defence, and propel the province towards anarchy. It is the gun promoting the conditions in which it shall be arbiter.

It is right, but it is not enough, for the Secretary of State to counsel the Protestant community not to fall into that trap, to stay calm, and to leave their protection and enforcement of the law to the authorized security forces. They need practical assurance that the necessary measures will be taken. They have not been put in such fear and anger, especially in the remote border areas, since the murder of the Rev. Robert Bradford, M.P., almost exactly two years ago. Mr Prior was fairly new to the province then and he did not react at the

beginning with sufficient sense of urgency. This is another crime that should be answered by an immediate increase in the intensity of policing.

The Official Unionists, who were divided about taking their seats in the first place, have now resolved to withdraw from the assembly pending satisfaction of their demands relating to security. What these are has not been spelt out. If they include a demand that a measure of responsibility for security should be devolved on the assembly, and if that is adhered to, then the Unionists are giving the assembly its quietus. It cannot have a controlling voice in security policy in the absence of representatives of the nationalist community and until it is well down the road of rolling devolution. A fuller consultative role is another matter. Mr Prior should be ready to talk to them about that.

The condition of Northern Ireland is one of civil strife held in suspense. It is held in suspense by the British political and military presence. Elements of civil war are present: irreconcilable loyalties rooted in territory, fear of fellow citizens, spluttering communal violence down the years, urgings of myth-history, a tradition of gun law, a dominant community mistrustful of the foundation of its power, a dominated community in alienation.

For most of the population of Ulster most of the time the fear and antagonism is of low intensity, if it is present at all. They do not wish their neighbours ill and would like to live in peace with them. But they are rousable. Strife erupted in 1969 beyond the capacity of the provincial forces to contain it. The Army was deployed and with it came the political will of Westminster, informally exerted at first, now directly executed.

That presence spares the province the horror and anguish of civil war. It also blocks off the resolution of the tensions of the province by one or other of the expedients of civil war, without having any resolution of its own to offer. It has no settlement in its gift and nor has any bystander - that obviates the means of settlement by war: extermination, exchanges of population, final supremacy, cessation by exhaustion after much blood.

And so the matter is held in suspense by even-handed administration, constitutional authority, and superior force. But the suspension cannot be total. So long as that is the order of Northern Ireland's stability the cruelties of political violence will continue to unfold, like a slow lantern-show of Goya's Disasters of War, like the Mountain Lodge Gospel Hall in county Armagh at six o'clock on Sunday evening November 20, 1983.

OVER TO THE STOCK EXCHANGE

The Commons will today debate the Restrictive Trade Practices (Stock Exchange) Bill, a two-clause measure to exempt the Stock Exchange from the Restrictive Trade Practices Act. The Bill's immediate effect, on becoming law, would be to terminate the action against The Stock Exchange initiated in the Restrictive Practices Court in 1979 by the Director General of Fair Trading. It will be opposed not only from the Opposition benches but also, for different reasons, by some Conservatives.

It cannot have been easy for Mr Parkinson to agree to a piece of retroactive legislation nullifying a Court action already underway. He must also have been aware that his agreement with the chairman of The Stock Exchange would smell in some nostrils as Tory tribute for the City of London's massive financial support for Mrs Thatcher's election campaign. But he has the satisfaction of knowing that his decision will almost certainly prove to be the most radical and far-reaching step during his brief spell as head of a major Government Department.

There are, or were, three areas of major concern in The Stock Exchange rule book. First the insistence on a scale of minimum commissions which stockbroking members charged investors for their dealing services. Part of the price Mr Parkinson insisted upon in exchange for the

Bill was the phasing out of minimum commissions by the end of 1986. Commissions in future would be negotiated, but such has been the reaction to the Parkinson-Goodison agreement that minimum commissions will be despatched much earlier than either anticipated. Whether the investing public will actually pay less when commissions are no longer "fixed" is another matter.

The second issue is The Stock Exchange's ability to restrict membership to whoever it deems suitable. This club rule has served the members well in the narrow sense of keeping competition out and fees up. In the wider context however, it has restricted the growth of The Stock Exchange into a truly international market that would benefit London and our invisible earnings. The Parkinson-Goodison agreement opened the members door wider without throwing it open. There is a fear, not to be dismissed lightly, that if membership were available to all suitable banks, merchant banks and other investment houses, The Stock Exchange would soon be dominated by the investment giants of Wall Street and Tokyo. The fear is not confined to timid stockbrokers: it is an acute concern of the Bank of England, which, again as a result of Mr Parkinson's initiative, is exercising a new, close supervision over The Stock Exchange.

The third major issue is The

Stock Exchange's unique division between stockjobbers, who act as dealing principals or "wholesalers", and stockbrokers, who act as agents for investors. This "single capacity" rule has worked well in the past, for The Stock Exchange and for investors. It is worth remembering that the spate of scandals at Lloyd's has stemmed from the dual capacity the facility to act as both insurance broker and underwriter. Single capacity as it has been understood hitherto will almost certainly disappear, again more quickly than The Stock Exchange itself would like, because of market forces. But there is no need for it to be replaced by double dealing at the expense of investors, institutional or private.

The Stock Exchange, given the incentive and encouragement, is perfectly able to devise changes in its structure and methods including self regulation and investor protection, that will pass the fair scrutiny of the most consumer minded politician. The crucial issue for Parliament, as for the City, is the maintenance and strengthening of the central market in securities, which embraces of course the gilt-edged market. For a Government and Party that believes in the virtues of a free market economy and in wider share ownership as a barrier to corporatism should have no doubt that the right course is the one set by Mr Parkinson on July 27.

Investment and sound money

From the Director General of the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors

Sir, Your editorial of November 16 on the previous day's very useful conference on public investment, which *The Times* sponsored jointly with Coopers and Lybrand, dealt with only one aspect of the debate.

As you correctly reported on your news pages, Professor Patrick Minford set out very well the arguments endorsed by your editorial against financing additional public investment from increased borrowing.

This, however, led to his conclusion, which you did not report and to which you did not address yourself in your comment, that within the total of Government spending the balance should be shifted from current in favour of capital spending. This is the view which was endorsed by all sections of industry at this year's CBI conference.

Neither we nor the CBI are arguing for an indiscriminate programme of investment. Of course you are right to say that proposed schemes must produce an adequate economic or social return.

However, the fact that some public investment schemes have proved to be wasteful in the past cannot be used to justify across-the-board cuts in all forms of investment today. It really cannot be argued that there are not many worthwhile schemes being held back because of the Government's failure to find either the public or the private means of funding them.

Equally we are certainly not arguing that all public current expenditure is necessarily bad. It is our contention, however, that it is the Government's failure to root out the waste which undoubtedly exists in this area which has led to their very damaging cuts on the capital side.

Sound investment and sound money could and should go hand in hand.

Yours faithfully,
D. V. GAULTER, Director-General,
Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors

Cowdrey House,
6 Portugal Street, WC2,
November 16.

"Social justice"

From Mr D. G. Chiles
Sir, It is a pity that Friedrich von Hayek (feature, November 11) did not have a few more days to devote to his research into the use of the word "social" and its derivatives. He might then have discovered its employment as part of, rather than as a substitute for, traditional morals.

He finds that "much the worst of the deceptive uses of 'social' is in the phrase 'social justice'." It is true that in popular usage this term is used as though it referred to the claim which all have to a share in those goods or services which are essentially public, eg. parks, libraries, education or health care provided by public authorities. However, this is a misuse of the term.

In Catholic social teaching, which has a long and venerable heritage, such claims are referred to as "distributive justice", a term which goes back to at least as far as Aquinas.

"Social justice" is the complementary concept and refers to the obligation of the individual to contribute to the creation and maintenance of social institutions and activities which allow people to develop their potential.

In the name of Catholic tradition he would also find defined another of the terms whose use puzzles him, namely the "social market economy". This refers to an economy in which market forces are allowed free play within the guidelines laid down by the Government to prevent their abuse, either through the emergence of monopoly or through unfair methods of competition. In my experience the concept is well understood by German Christian Democrats.

It is always confusing when terms which have a precise and technical meaning are misused by those who do not take the trouble to inform themselves about that meaning. If Professor von Hayek's intention is to resign such intellectual slackness, then I am with him.

Perhaps the work in progress from which his article was taken deals with the topic more comprehensively. I hope so, for if it does not, then the article leaves matters in an even worse state than before by suggesting that terms drawn from a long and rich intellectual and spiritual tradition are at best no more than empty slogans and at worst euphemisms for something rather nasty.

Yours faithfully,
DENNIS CHILES, Principal,
Plater College,
Pulins Lane,
Oxford,
November 11.

Oxford entry

From the Principal of Halesowen College

Sir, The Regius Professor of Greek at Oxford (November 14) discounts the recent finding that entrance examination performance bears little relation to the class of degree obtained subsequently and asserts that the chief purpose of the examination is to maintain academic standards in school.

How noble of Oxford to maintain academic standards in schools by a mechanism that, because of its unreliability, ensures that many of the ablest will be rejected to enrich the undergraduate intake elsewhere.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID TERRY, Principal,
Halesowen College,
Whittingham Road,
Halesowen,
West Midlands,
November 15.

Minimum sentences for some crimes

From Dr Julian Candy

Sir, Five weeks ago the Home Secretary announced that he would be denying certain life and long determinate-sentence prisoners the opportunity of release on licence, at least until late in their sentence. A few days ago I resigned from the Parole Board after three and a half years' service because such changes appear to me both fundamentally unjust and to be a misuse of his powers.

Firstly, for the Home Secretary to establish minimum sentences for certain categories of offences moves away from the principle that each criminal is entitled at all stages to separate consideration of his culpability and dangerousness and thus the sentence he should serve.

Secondly, to set such minimum sentences by the use of his powers to grant or refuse a licence is to use those powers for a purpose for which they were not intended.

Of course the Home Secretary, who bears the ultimate responsibility to Parliament for licensing prisoners, should have discretion to withhold a licence; there may be political or other considerations that weigh with the minister in the individual case.

However, by setting the length of sentence to be served for certain classes of crimes, the Home Secretary is undertaking a function which only Parliament as I understand it has so far only stipulated a range of sentences for certain crimes, within which the judge selects a sentence appropriate to the individual criminal.

Thirdly, such changes bring sentencing into the political arena. Most life sentences, and most determinate sentences for violent crime, last longer than the term of office of most Home Secretaries and indeed of most administrations. A different Home Secretary or different government might wish to change or extend the period to be served for certain crimes, thus

dangerously and unjustly increasing the inevitable uncertainty and frustration of prisoners.

Fourthly, to make determinate sentences for certain classes of crime not eligible for parole until the very last stages of the parole period runs counter to a principle that most members of the Parole Board have attempted to adhere to, namely that of not resentencing prisoners; every parole eligible prisoner is entitled to apply for the privilege of serving a maximum one third of his sentence in the community, since the total length of his sentence has been determined once and for all by the judge in court; the nature of the offence alone should not preclude him from parole except in so far as it relates to the threat that would be posed to society should he reoffend.

I am not arguing that certain criminals should not serve long sentences, perhaps longer than they do now. Some determinate sentences seem dangerously short and life sentences, most occasionally mean life. However, setting the length of a sentence is not essentially an administrative or an executive function, but should be kept in the hands of the judiciary and other appropriate independent bodies.

I know that these views are shared, in whole or in part, by very many of my former colleagues on the board, whose reaction overall can be described as ranging from unease through dismay to outrage.

The Home Secretary has rightly stressed the care and concern that we should have for the victims of crime; one aspect of that care and concern is that justice should be individually and commensurately meted out to the criminal. The changes proposed seem to me to move decisively away from that principle.

Yours faithfully,
JULIAN CANDY,
Grafton,
Hardwick,
Aylesbury,
Buckinghamshire,
November 16.

Turkish elections

From Mr David Hotham

Sir, In your comment on the Turkish elections (November 8) you hit the nail on the head when you wrote, "if this is dictatorship, how is it that the people have been able to make a choice which is not the one recommended to them by the regime?"

Turkey on the whole gets a bad press in the western world, and I think we should recognise that this country, which under the Sultans was for centuries a byword for autocracy and despotism, has in the twentieth century made at least four attempts to install a regime of genuine democracy, usually under

the sponsorship of the Turkish army.

Certainly there are many flaws to Turkey's democratic regime, but there are bound to be in a country where the conditions are utterly different to the advanced societies of the West. But Turkey's persistent efforts to install such a regime are surely a fresh sign of this most interesting country's determination to be politically and culturally part of Europe, as was intended by the great reformer Kemal Ataturk.

We should take note of this and give credit where credit is due.

Yours sincerely,
DAVID HOTHAM,
Milne Graden,
Coldstream, Berwickshire,
November 11.

Farm tenancies

From the President of the Country Landowners Association

Sir, Listening to the second reading debate of the Agricultural Holdings Bill in the House of Lords on November 8, it was encouraging to hear so many speakers - and not on one side of the House - recognise that further relief from discriminatory taxation of let land was required. Imposing a heavy tax burden on an owner because he enters into a contract with a tenant simply discourages new lettings.

There has been criticism of the agreement made by the National Farmers' Union and the Country Landowners Association, both in your correspondence columns and in the House of Lords and, in particular, criticism of the new rent formula. It is, however, the stark truth that if the NFU and CLA had not reached agreement, there would not now be an Agricultural Holdings Bill before Parliament. Likewise there would be no Bill had the NFU and CLA not held to that agreement for a period of two years and more.

This remarkable achievement was brought about only by the NFU and CLA agreeing to continue to agree. It is therefore not open to this association actively to promote or

support amendments to the Bill without approval from the NFU. It is not open to the NFU actively to promote or support amendments without the approval of the CLA.

But this second must place upon the Government, which has introduced the Bill in the furtherance of an election pledge, and upon Parliament a very great responsibility to get it right and so ensure that those landowners who wish to let - and there are landowners private, charitable and institutional who wish to do just that - can do so confident that contracts, freely negotiated, will not be disturbed.

Much of the criticism of the Bill has centred on clause 1 on rents. In his second reading speech (Hansard, col 772) my immediate predecessor, Lord Middleton, invited anyone who thought he could produce a rent formula that was better than the one in the Bill and was acceptable to owners, farmers, the professions and the Government, to do so before tomorrow's committee stage. I am glad that this challenge has been taken up and I look forward to the debate on the various amendments that have been put down.

Yours faithfully,
PETER GIFFARD, President,
Country Landowners Association,
16 Belgrave Square, SW1,
November 21.

Valid marriages

From Mr D. H. Farmer

Sir, One of your correspondents has asserted (October 27) that "remarriage in the lifetime of a spouse" was "allowed on compassionate grounds by a seventh-century Archbishop of Canterbury, Theodore of Tarsus."

On the contrary, the council of Hertford, presided over in person by the same Theodore, decreed that "if any man shall put away his own wife for a Christian he will be joined to no other; but let him stay as he is or else be reconciled to his wife." (chapter X, recorded by Bede, *Ecclesiastical History* IV.5).

The so-called *Penitential of Theodore* is the ultimate source for your correspondent's claim; but this is a pseudonymous collection, committed to writing by a Northumbrian disciple. There is no means of checking whether or not he correctly reported Theodore apart from comparison with the known and official teaching of this great man.

Both the councils summoned by Theodore agreed in their teaching with the firm and authoritative teaching of the Church elsewhere at that time. Appointed as he was to the see of Canterbury by Pope Vitalian, this is unsurprising.

Theodore is a witness to the indissolubility of marriage; so too was the Anglo-Saxon Church over which he presided.

Yours faithfully,
D. H. FARMER,
Whitchurch,
Pangbourne,
Berkshire,
November 14.

Ethiopian colonialism

From Mr Louis FitzGibbon

Sir, It is good to read (November 10) of Government support for the right to self-determination for the Palestinians, the principle for which we sent an armada 8,000 miles to the Falklands.

However, the right is not selective; it applies to all subjected peoples, wherever they are and by whomsoever subjugated. Nor is it just a desirability: its realisation is stated as a duty upon us all.

One forgotten, misunderstood or, I suspect, avoided case is that of the down-trodden non-Arabic peoples inside Ethiopia - the only black colonialist regime in Africa and one so repulsive that it causes millions to flee in all directions.

Criticism of Ethiopia is muted and within the United Nations even stifled, as witness the removal by Ethiopia of the annexes to Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan's *Study on Human Rights and Massive Exodus* (No E/CN.4/1503, of December 31, 1981) - one of them was condemnatory of the Addis Ababa regime.

Yet within that said-to-be Christian "empire" villages are devastated, wells are poisoned, cattle are slaughtered and people tortured or massacred.

Where is the international outcry against this abomination? Let your readers listen as hard as they can; they will hear only the echo of silence.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
LOUIS FITZGIBBON,
21 Bloomsbury Place,
Brighton,
November 10.

No two ways on deterrence

From the Prior of Blackfriars, Oxford, and others

Sir, We believe that Cardinal Hume's well thought-out statement (November 17) on the nuclear dilemma needs to be enlarged upon. There is nothing in the present situation which would lead us to any conclusion but that - according to the Cardinal's criteria - the present policy of nuclear deterrence should be condemned. Cruise missiles have this week been deployed, despite the increasing arms-race instability. And Britain is at present engaged in giving its strategic deterrent an enormously increased accuracy and fire-power.

These actions, among others, show that we, as a nation, do not have the required "firm and effective intention to extricate ourselves from the present situation as quickly as possible". It is after all acts, taken over a reasonable period of time, which are the guide to real intentions.

There appears to be nothing, apart from pious declarations, to suggest that our Government - any more than other governments - sees nuclear deterrence as "a temporary expedient leading to progressive disarmament", as the Cardinal requires. On the contrary, it is a settled policy, now being expanded and upgraded, for whatever reasons.

Although we can accept that certain bad practices may sometimes be tolerated as the lesser of two evils, we see no evidence that our present policy of nuclear deterrence should be put into this category. As it is practised, it is not a stage on the way to anything but nuclear war.

When things get out of control and we find ourselves about to use the weapons, then we shall indeed "have moved to a new situation". And we know that, whatever the military intentions, cities with their people will be destroyed. Those cities contain our brothers and sisters in Christ. Shall we then plead that, although we prepared it, we did not really intend to move to the new situation? And how shall a Catholic bomber pilot or base commander act? Shall he obey orders to use the weapons, or has the Cardinal ruled this out?

The answer seems to follow clearly enough from the firm Catholic teaching of which he reminds us: that nothing could ever justify the use of nuclear arms as weapons of massive and indiscriminate slaughter. Given what we know of the effects of nuclear weapons and their targeting, discrimination is not a practical possibility.

Yours faithfully,
TIMOTHY RADCLIFFE (Prior of Blackfriars),
PAUL EDWARDS,
PHILIP HOLDSWORTH (Master of St Benet's Hall),
ROGER RUSTON,
Blackfriars, 64 St Giles,
Oxford,
November 18.

From Dr P. Baker

Sir, When Cardinal Hume writes that after the launching of the missiles "we shall have moved into a new situation" I can only assume that he is referring to heaven.

Yours faithfully,
PAUL BAKER,
Ripon College,
Cuddesdon, Oxford,
November 17.

Mosley's river of gold

From Mr Walter Kendall

Sir, *The Times* leader (November 14) inquires, regarding the Mosley-Mussolini funding affair: "Was there red gold from Moscow flowing alongside black gold from Rome?" The answer is "Yes": £75,000 of Russian origin was passed over to one of the directors of the *Daily Herald* already in 1920.

This, it is true, enormous sum was intended as a subsidy to ensure that the then pro-Soviet newspaper survived a difficult period of economic stringency. Receipt of the money was publicly acknowledged by the *Daily Herald* in its issue of September 10, 1920. The board, to its credit, once fully aware of the facts, refused to avail itself of the Russian funds placed at its disposal.

As to the more recent issue, J. T. Murphy, a former member of the party's all-powerful political committee, later conceded that "had the Communist Party not received big financial shots in the arm it would... have probably gone out of existence within a year or two of formation".

Jim Braddock, as a member of the party's own Control Commission uniquely well placed to know the facts, subsequently wrote that in the months up to 1922 "£85,000 had been sent from Russia to the party, the income from subscriptions during the same period being approximately £7,500".

The dependence of the Communist Party on Russian funds over many years is clearly established. The evidence for the initial years of the party's existence is cited at some length in chapter 13 of my *Revolutionary Movement in Britain, 1900-1921* (London, 1965).

Yours sincerely,
WALTER KENDALL,
52 Palmerston Road,
Wimbledon, SW19,
November 14.

Winged chariot

From Dr Stephen Hall

Sir, I was today reminded that there exists a unit of time so small that the events it separates appear, to all but the victim, to occur simultaneously. I refer to the interval between the act of closing one's lips on the first forkful of Sunday lunch and the ring of the telephone.

I have, Sir, the honour to remain Your obedient servant,
STEPHEN HALL,
21 Culverden Park,
Turbridge Wells, Kent,
November 13.

'Turbocharger' puts speed into gas

At long last CAFS. After 14 years of development and four of low-key marketing, ICL is putting its Content Addressable File Store into CAIS counts in the mainframe industry as mass production.

Despite the slow pace so far - ICL executives now admit that CAFS should have been developed more urgently - the product still emerges as a truly innovative means of extracting information quickly from a large computer database.

Some eyebrows were raised in the industry when Computing named CAFS as Britain's most significant product of the past decade in its 10th anniversary issue last February, because ICL had sold only a dozen machines three years after launching its first commercial version.

But the magazine's panel of experts voted for CAFS on the basis of its immense promise for the future, and ICL's announcement last week that CAFS will be a standard feature of its 2900 series mainframe computers is the first big step toward fulfilling that promise.

It means, according to Hamish Carmichael, the product manager, that ICL will sell several hundred CAFS within a year. Alan Russell, the company's UK divisional manager, says that CAFS will bring ICL a "substantial" increase in mainframe sales. If so it will be worth many tens of millions of pounds a year.

THE WEEK

Clive Cookson

Peter Davidson, mainframe business manager, calls CAFS the turbo-charger for the 2900 series. Field trials have shown that it boosts overall system performance by 30 per cent for a typical mixed workload.

For users who have to do a lot of file searching, the improvement can be much more dramatic. Mr Davidson quotes the example of North Thames Gas, whose computer processed inquiries between six and 60 times faster after CAFS was fitted. Average response times fell from 2½ minutes to 4½ seconds.

CAFS is a hardware-based searching engine, which imposes little additional processing load on its host computer - in contrast to all the alternative software-based systems which require enormous computer power to work as fast.

The speed is achieved by working in parallel. Data coming off the storage discs are split into 16 channels and each stream is searched simultaneously according to its own criteria.

The current model, CAFS-ISP (for Information Search Processing), searches at a rate of one megabyte per second (a limit set by ICL's standard disc

drives rather than CAFS itself). That is equivalent to moving along a library shelf at one mile per hour, reading every word in every book and noting down anything that matches what you are looking for.

CAFS was inspired originally by British Telecom's requirement to computerize directory inquiries and it performed that application well in local trials. But BT decided early this year to spend £52m on an established American system for its national directory inquiry service, rather than waiting a little longer for ICL to produce the right version of CAFS.

Although the decision was presumably correct according to BT's short-term commercial criteria, it was crazy in terms of national industrial policy. However, ICL officials have stopped lamenting BT's decision, now that they belatedly appreciate the all-round commercial importance of CAFS.

The original commercial version, CAFS 800, cost several hundred thousand pounds in September 1979 and was a cabinet-sized computer in its own right. Not surprisingly, only nine were sold.

The current CAFS-ISP consists of a few circuit boards that can be built into an existing 2900 series computer for £35,000. Size and price will, no doubt, continue to tumble, and it should not be too many years before CAFS is reduced to a single chip for microcomputer.

Software comes in from the cold

By Maggie McLennan

Thousands of computing professionals and end-users converged on Olympia last week for the annual Compex exhibition: the teddy bears' picnic of the computer industry. Computer games were generally less in evidence this year, perhaps a reflection of the micro's growing maturity, but Acorn Computers had a steady stream of youthful visitors anxious to try out the BBC Micro and its sibling Electron.

Software came in from the cold, having been relegated to a marquee in the car park at the previous Compex, and the 150 stands in the Software Village grappled with the problem of exhibiting an invisible product.

Most plumped for informal hands-on demonstrations, with systems software house Micro Focus carrying informality to the limit by inviting visitors to sit on an authentic-looking fairground carousel to try out the Personal Cobol package.

British Micro unveiled a graphics input device that could sweep the home market. Grafpad can be used with the BBC machine, Sinclair Spectrum or Commodore 64, to create two-dimensional drawings, and priced at £125 is considerably cheaper than its nearest rivals.

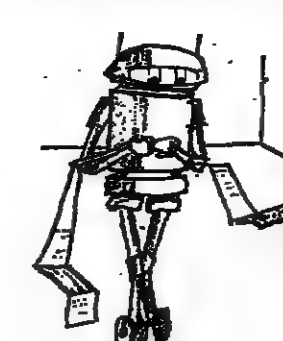
Another alternative to the keyboard, the mouse, appeared to be losing its novelty and

REBE

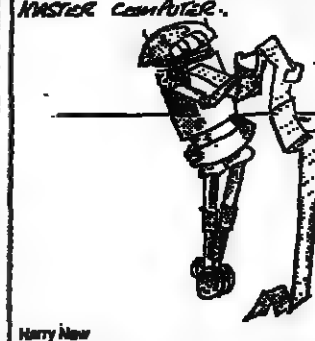
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I WONDER IF I CAN JOIN A TRADE UNION?



Nicola's talking machine friend

by Diana Patt

Ten-year-old Nicola Murray is a quadruplegic spastic with a severe speech impediment which makes normal conversation difficult.

Against all odds, Nicola is a bright child and a cheerful one and now, with the aid of a voice recognition machine (a computer synthesizer), she can communicate fully for the first time with people other than her family.

Her father, John Murray, of Sale, Cheshire, started experimenting with computers to add a new dimension to his handicapped daughter's life.

The computer synthesizer John Murray chose - the only one suitable for the purpose - is a Votan machine made by a Cambridgeshire firm. This machine picks up the strangled sounds made by the child and "translates" them into mes-

sages. For example, the sound "hung" which Nicola can make emerges in her father's voice: "I am hungry. Please can I have something to eat". The sound creates a voice pattern which goes into the memory of the computer and is recognized by it.

Earlier computer synthesizers reproduced phonetics and robotic type of speech, whereas Votan works on an audio-recorded principle and the speech pattern is normal.

The Votan is used in conjunction with an IBM or similar computer with sufficient storage for the vocabulary needed. This computer would cost between £5,000 and £6,000, but can be used for other tasks. The Votan would cost about £4,000.

John Murray, an airline captain, says: "I have great aspirations for the machine and not only for my daughter. It

would be a tremendous asset to blind people searching for information.

He has developed a programme enabling up to a thousand messages to be processed through the Votan synthesizer and says: "My ideas for this are not for Nicola now so much as for her future when she will need to be as independent as possible. At present all who are involved with her are trained to understand her. She goes to a special handicap school, the Pictor School in Sale.

"Her five-year-old sister, Julie Anne, communicates better with Nicola than anybody else. When Nicola is older, she will be able to make telephone calls using the machine and this will enlarge her social life."

The family are pioneering the project on their own and John Murray feels there is a limit to the extent he as an amateur can

successfully programme the machine.

"I know how many hours I have spent programming, but it really needs professionals to take it up so that people skilled in writing software programming can take the project a stage further. The commercial possibilities for others could be tremendous as a result of the work done for the handicapped."

John Murray emphasized that the technology is still in its infancy and that the machine is not transportable and can only be used in a permanent setting such as home or office. "This is the position at present", he says. "But who knows how it will develop in another 10 or 20 years?"

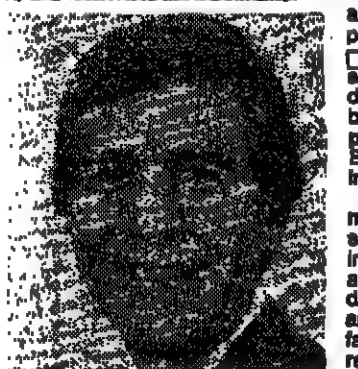
● A film showing how Nicola "talks" through her machine can be seen on TV's Real World programme on ITV on Monday, November 28 at 7 pm.

British launch for the new Hero

In what amounts to a major re-launch of the American company, Motorola Data Sciences announced a new networking micro-computer which it hopes will put the company in the public eye, writes Geoffrey Ellis.

Robert Amman, head of MDS Systems Division, speaking in New York at the launch of the Hero personal computer, said he is targeting his attack mainly on the IBM 3270 network market.

Hero, he claims, can fill many needs of the automated office as an individual machine, as a small office cluster and by linking with the MDS Super 21 Communications Processor, create local area networks and provide access to mainframes allowing the user to withdraw data, process or amend it, and return it to the mainframe.



Robert Amman

Networked, it is able to run ten programs concurrently, and with the screen window facility can display several programs and a scratch pad simultaneously. When it is used with the Super 21, it can connect directly to IBM 3270 SNA or IBM 3775 remote job entry networks.

The Hero, a 16-bit desktop micro, is based on the 80186 chip, and in its basic form, comes with 256K of RAM, which, with a neat modular expansion, can grow to a healthy 1024 K. It is a standard three unit machine: a slimline keyboard, with ten programmable function keys, a lightweight monitor, and the central processor unit, all designed for modular storage and memory expansion.

With the European launch planned for later this week, the product should be available both in Britain and in the USA by early next year.

Speakers from three of the world's top telecommunications

administrations have agreed to give keynote addresses at ICC 84, the seventh international conference on computer communications. They are Sir George Jefferson, chairman of British Telecom, Dr Yasusada Kitahara, executive vice-president of Japan's Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corporation, and John Segall, vice-president planning of American Telephone & Telegraph.

ICC is held every two years in different locations and draws about 1,500 specialists from all over the world. Last year it was in London, but in 1984 it will be in Sydney, Australia, from October 30 to November 2. It will be hosted by the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) and Telecom Australia.

The organizers say they have already been offered nearly 300 papers from 19 countries.

Teledap, a terminal which allows handwriting to be entered direct to computer systems, is now being marketed by BCU Computers (GB), a recently formed British company which specializes in full-scale computers.

Described as the natural man-machine interface, Teledap consists of a pad measuring 13 by 11 inches, a screen of 40 characters, and an electronic pen. It allows direct handwritten input from work areas such as the office desk or factory floor, and is said to recognize all alphanumeric and many special characters. Teledap is available for under £2,000.

UK Events

Northern Computer Fair, Belle Vue, Manchester, November 24-26, BBC Micro User Show, Westminster Exhibition Centre, December 9-11, Office Automation - the Challenge to the DP Manager, Park Lane Hotel, Piccadilly, W.1., December 15, Your Computer Christmas Fair, Wembley Conference Centre, December 15-18, Which Computer? Show, NEC, Birmingham, January 17-20, Northern Home Entertainment, Excelsior Hotel, Manchester Airport, January 19-22, Acorn Education Exhibition, Central Hall, Westminster, January 25-27.

Overseas Events

Gulf Computer Exhibition, Dubai, November 21-24, Computer Indonesia, Jakarta, November 22-25, Computer Dealers Exhibition, November 28-December 2.

Compiled by Personal Computer News

THE BRITISH COMPUTER SOCIETY

MANAGEMENT TUTORIAL

in EXPERT SYSTEMS

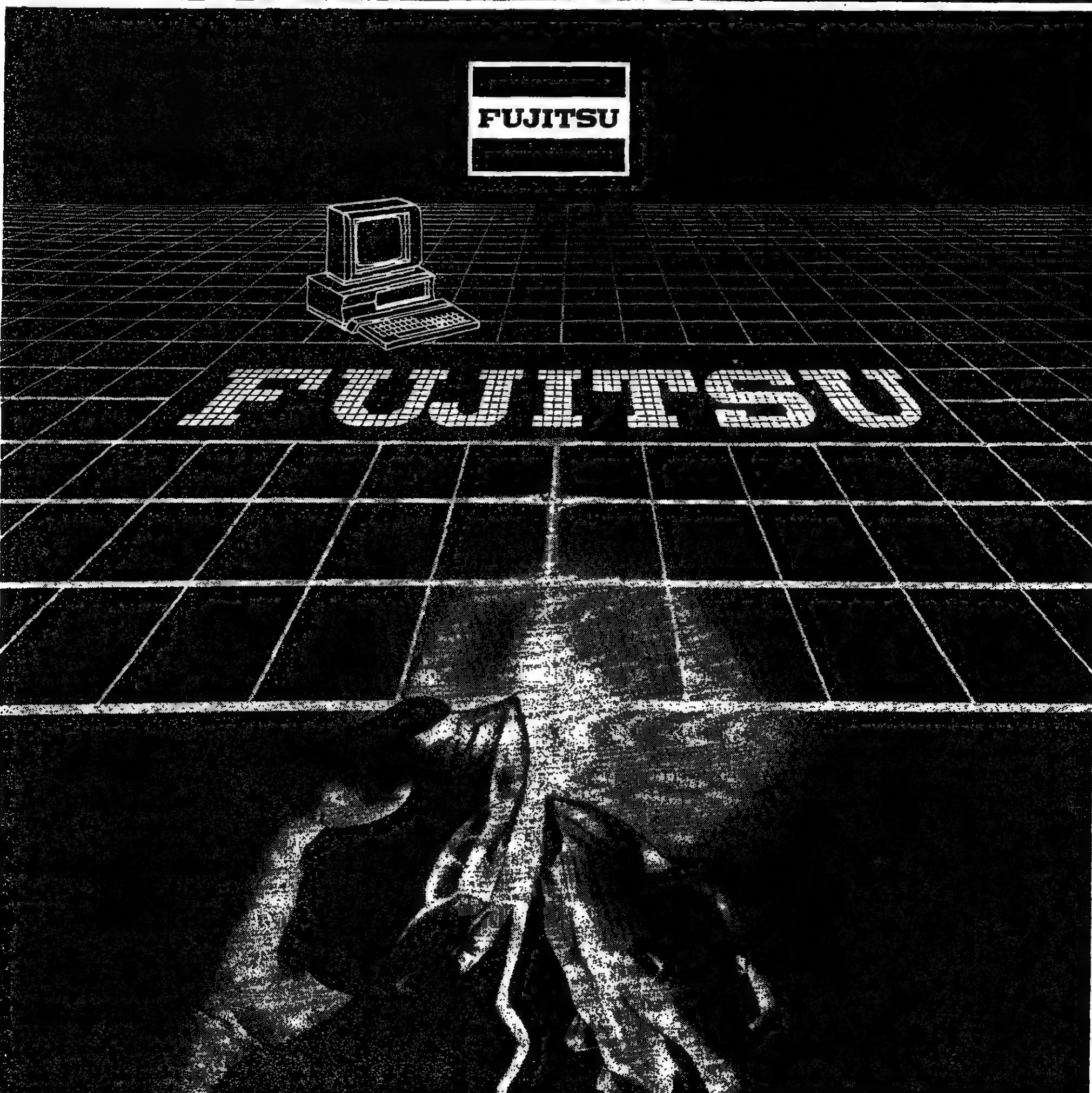
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12-13 DECEMBER 1983

For the first time this highly successful tutorial has been extended to two days. The subject will be explained in plain English from a management perspective. Existing users will pass on the benefit of their field experience.

The Speakers include:- Alex d'Agapeyeff, Mike Barrett, Max Bramer, Hermann Hauser, Robert Kowalski, Bruce Macdonald, Stuart Moralee, Mark Rogers, Peter Sell.

Places are limited to 70 to ensure good opportunities for interactive discussion. For further details and registration form contact:-

Projects Office
The British Computer Society
13 Mansfield Street
London W1M 0BP
01-637 0471



Personal Computers from Fujitsu. Japan's Leading Computer Manufacturer.

Think of microtechnology and you think of Japan. The undisputed leaders and innovators. The home of virtually every world-famous name in the field.

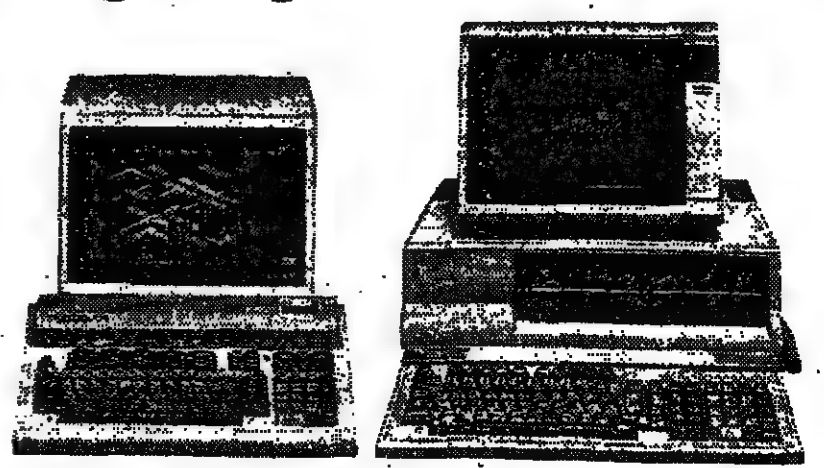
At the heart of all microtechnology is the computer. And Japan's leading computer manufacturer is Fujitsu. We make everything from one-chip micros to large-scale systems.

Now, Fujitsu are launching their personal computers in Britain. And because we manufacture all our components ourselves, we can offer superb personal and business systems at competitive prices.

We are making a long term commitment in Britain. And we're looking for dealers. Dealers who are experienced and well supported. Dealers who wish to make a long term commitment for a solid future.

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to lead a group working on large but practical intelligent knowledge based systems. Ideally, someone who has already constructed a large expert system and overcome the complexity associated with big production-rule based systems but we would accept someone wishing to move into this field. The candidate should have some familiarity with LISP, and at least an outline knowledge of AI techniques with post-doctoral or equivalent experience.

The company has been established for five years and employs 35 full time staff of whom about 20 are post-doctoral. Work is carried out on long-term contracts from industry or government, on problems requiring fundamental research rather than mere application of existing techniques. This has included mathematical modelling, active control of sound and vibration, the construction of compilers and operating systems and the design of micro computer systems. We have close links with university researchers, publication of results is encouraged and we encourage contact with other centres of excellence.

The successful candidate will be expected to spend a considerable amount of time working with our clients, who are located on the south coast.

Salary is negotiable, but generous, with pension and profit sharing schemes. Please apply with cv and the names of two referees.

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Online is successful and growing rapidly. We are currently looking for a conference and market research consultant who will take over key responsibilities for the development and co-ordination of conference programmes. The successful applicant will probably have a good degree and several years commercial experience. He/she will have a good general grasp of technology and will be capable of identifying new business opportunities and communicating effectively.

The job involves continuous interaction at very senior level within industry, commerce and research. The successful applicant will be based in our modern office block in Farnham. The job carries a very attractive salary, company car and profit-related bonus. If you feel that you can handle this demanding job please write with CV and photo to Rosemary Whelan, Personnel Director.

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Eighth competition prize winners

A prize for the two Andrews

Two boys, aged 12 and 15, are the winners of The Times Classroom Computer eighth competition. They are Andrew Hartley of Abington High School, Wigan, Greater Manchester, and Andrew Hughes of Eltham College, Mottingham, London SE9.

The winning decision was made by a tie-break question.

The answers were 1) A; 2) C; 3) B; 4) C; 5) A.

The winners will both receive an Atari 600XL computer for their schools, and a personal gift of The Times Atlas of World History.

The eight runners-up are:

Andrew Hughes, 15, uses his father's computer. "He has a Truscan S 100. My father is interested in micro electronics, and he designed computers as a hobby. I was interested too, and we talked about it. I took it up for a bit at school, but in the fifth year we have to make a choice between physics and computers and I chose physics." Andrew hopes to make a career in the RAF.

Chris Jones, South Warwickshire College of Further Education, Stratford-on-Avon; Robert Moore, Hethersett High School, Norwich; Rupert Curves, Park High School, Stanmore, Middlesex; Mark Langrish, High Storr School, High Storr, Sheffield; David Gough-Cooper, Dunscore Primary School, Dunscore, Dumfries, Scotland; Julian Ford, Farnham Common Middle School, Farnham Common, Bucks; Myfanwy School, Monmouth School for Girls, Monmouth, Gwent; Michael Borchers, Northfield Manor School, Birmingham. Each will receive a Times Atlas.



Andrew Hartley is not yet on a computer course, because he is 12, and they don't start them until they are 13. He has a computer at home, which belongs to his family, and has been "playing around with it for the past four months". He has been playing games on it, and has done one program for a friend's firm, a simple one for logging orders which come in. He would like to take up working with computers, but it depends on whether he is among the 12 top maths

students in his year. John Hornsby, who is in charge of computer studies at Abington High School, points out that this is the second computer the school has won in The Times competition. The school's first computer was bought as a teacher aid about 18 months ago - he tries to give everyone a "hands on" experience, but it is only when pupils reach third year that they get the opportunity to work with them. The school now has five computers.

THE TIMES

Classroom computer competition

Here is the eleventh of our 12 weekly Classroom Computer competitions for young people up to 18 years old. There are two age groups - up to 15 and 15 to 18 inclusive. Entries are individual efforts but because we are keen that schools should become involved, the main prize - two Atari 600XL computers a week, one for each age group - will be presented to the school of the winner's choice. In addition, 10 copies of The Times Atlas of World History, five in each age group, will be awarded each week to individual entrants, including the winners of the school computers.

The competition is simple to enter. Cut out the entry form each week and collect the entry tokens from the back page of The Times (you will find it at the foot of The Times Information Service) on the five following publication days - Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday - and stick them on the form. Those who entered last week should be sure that

entries are posted to arrive by first post Friday. Because we were not able to print our normal number of copies of The Times on Saturday, there will be no requirement to provide a coupon for Day 5.

There are five questions on computers to answer with a different theme

each week. These will not require the use of a computer but may require a certain amount of research. There is a tie-breaking question to answer which will test the ingenuity and imagination of contestants and enable the panel of judges to decide the winners. Every week is a new contest, so missing one week will not spoil your chances.

● The Times Atlas of World History has 360 pages containing 600 new maps and 300,000 words of narrative presenting history in the context of the places where it happened.

● The ATARI 600XL computer has a 16k RAM memory, expandable to 64k with a memory module, 24k ROM and software compatibility with other ATARI home computers.



The Prizes

TIMES COMPETITION No 11

History 2

Study the 5 questions below carefully and select your answer from the choices given. In each case write only the appropriate code letter into the answer box. Remember to complete the tie-breaker and all other parts of this entry form in accordance with the rules - and to attach 5 entry symbols.

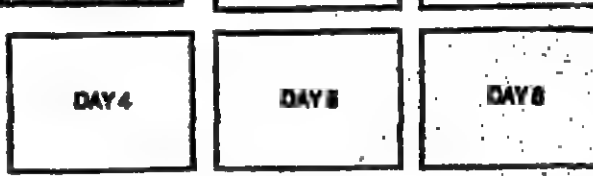
Closing date for entries - 1st post Friday, December 2.

1. Ada Lovelace was:
A the world's first programmer
B inventor of the FORTRAN language
C a film star
2. Chuck Poldie helped develop the:
A Apple II
B PET
C Atari 400
3. Napier developed:
A BASIC
B logarithms
C binary arithmetic
4. Turing:
A showed that logical machines could do arithmetic
B developed ASCII
C invented the Winchester disc
5. Shannon invented:
A the bit
B the transistor
C the dot matrix printer

FULL NAME _____ AGE _____
SCHOOL/COLLEGE _____
SCHOOL/COLLEGE ADDRESS _____

SCHOOL TELEPHONE _____
HOME TELEPHONE _____

SEND TO:
Times Computer Competition No. 11, PO Box 99,
Sudbury, Suffolk.



Judging

1. The prizes will be divided and awarded equally between the two age groups - up to 15 years and 15-18 years as at date of entry.
2. Those entries with all factual questions answered correctly will be judged first. The entry which in the opinion of the judges gives the most apt and imaginative answer to the tie-breaker question will win a Computer for the School or College nominated, and a personal prize of an Atlas.
3. Other entries with all correct answers and judged to have submitted the best answer to the tie-breaker will win a personal prize of an Atlas.
4. Those entries with less than all correct answers will be judged in

order, in the event that not enough all-correct entries qualify.

Rules

1. All entries must be made via the official entry form as printed in The Times. No photocopies will be accepted. Several entries from the same school may be posted together.
2. Each individual entry must be accompanied by the required number of computer symbols as printed in The Times relevant to that week's competition.
3. All entries must be made clearly in ink. Incomplete, illegible, spilt or late entries will be rejected as will those without a nomination.

4. You must be under 19 years of age and be a full-time student of the school or college nominated at the time of entry.
5. Names of all winners will be published in The Times not later than 2 weeks after closing date. All entries become the sole property and copyright of The Times. Prizes will be despatched to the School.
6. No individual may win more than once in any one weekly competition.
7. Proof of posting is not acceptable as proof of entry.

8. The decision of the panel of judges appointed by the Editor is final on all matters connected with the competition. No correspondence at any stage of the competition will be entered into.
9. Employees and their families of Times Newspapers Ltd, its associated companies or anyone connected with the operation of this competition are not eligible.
10. All entrants will be deemed to have agreed to abide by the rules of which all instructions form part.

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Types

Command & Control

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FARNBOROUGH 14-18K

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The company plays an important role in the development of effective computing for civil and defence application, where it operates at every level from consultancy to the supply of turnkey systems.

To meet the growing demand for real-time information systems for command and control applications, Software Sciences is looking to strengthen its consultancy team by appointing senior consultants with experience in this area.

Suitable candidates will have not less than ten years in-depth experience which will include significant participation in C3 projects. A competitive salary is offered, together with excellent fringe benefits.

For further details contact Sharon McKeever, Senior Recruitment Officer, Software Sciences, 281-292 Farnborough Road, Farnborough, Hants, Tel: 0252 544321

SOFTWARE SCIENCES LIMITED

Compec

Continued from page 15

Encotel Systems had Televideo's Supermouse on special offer at £99. The Supermouse was making its UK debut, together with Televideo's first portable micro: one of the first 8-bit portables to be used for networking.

Several other machines were also making their first public appearances at Compec. Digital Equipment revealed the Micro-Vax, a micro with the power of a 32-bit "supermini", and promised a VAX on a chip by the end of the year.

Aston Technology's Crystal 68000 was also on show, running under its five alternative operating systems. These include the almost obligatory Unix, Digital Research's CP/M, MP/SL's BOS and the increasingly popular Pick. Backed by Birmingham City Council, Aston University and Lloyds Bank, Aston Technology has already signed contracts with dealers worth more than £1 million, and is delivering Crystal systems worth £100,000 this month.

For those who prefer to carry their computer around with them, Ministry of Defence supplier Husky Computers was showing a machine claimed to be the "world's toughest, smallest, large memory portable". Priced at £997 for 80Kbytes of memory, the Husky Hunter is compatible with CP/M and can run standard commercial software.

Software Engineering Consultants

to £18,000

London

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In supplementing this team, we are looking for staff with an excellent appreciation of modern software engineering tools and of the concepts of software quality and productivity. Experience of introducing new software engineering practices and of developing software in a variety of environments will be particularly valuable.

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We are acting for one of the world's leading management consultancies, a firm of high international repute with a strength of nearly 3000 professionals worldwide. Their computer systems group has achieved notable success and now employs over 100 consulting staff in the U.K. undertaking wide-ranging assignments, from advising on computer strategy and the application of latest advances in information technology, to systems development and implementation.

Rapid expansion arising from increased demand has created the need for two experienced professionals to take up key managerial roles within the computer group: responsibilities will include management of professional staff and of major projects, undertaking strategic-level consulting assignments and aiding in the development of the company's business into new areas.

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IBM. As British as Brunel?

Isambard Kingdom Brunel was the son of a French engineer.

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He built over 1,000 miles of railway, the greatest ship of the age, the SS Great Britain, and designed the Clifton suspension bridge and the first transatlantic cable system.

You don't have to have British parents to contribute to Britain.

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We are now one of the leaders in Britain's information technology revolution.

Our British laboratory develops new products for use throughout the world. Our factories at Greenock and Havant manufacture products for export to Europe, Africa and the Middle East.

We work with 11,000 British suppliers of parts and services. And every year we train thousands of people for the information technology age.

Today our products and systems are important to Britain's modern communications, as were Brunel's railways and ships to the Victorian age.

They help make industry more competitive and government more efficient.

Information technology is of course an international business. Our investment here helps ensure that Britain still has a leading role.

Like Brunel we wouldn't claim to have British origins. But the contribution we now make to Britain speaks for itself.

- 1982 investment £119 million.
- Britain's ninth largest exporter.
- 15,000 British jobs.
- Two British factories.
- 11,000 British suppliers.

IBM

MARKET REPORT by Michael Clark

Bid talk lifts Gestetner

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings begin, Nov 14, Dealings end, Nov 25, Contango day, Nov 28, Settlement day, Dec 5.

You would probably know before I did.

At last night's close the group was valued at about £37m, with

Shares of Finlay Packaging have performed well since Francis Industries sold its 22 per cent stake last month at the 32p level. The shares yesterday held steady at 38p and are starting to attract speculative support after interim figures showing pretax profits up from £337,000 to £609,000. For the present year the market is looking for profits of more than £1m. The market is looking for a bid with the group already sitting on cash of £300,000 and yielding 9 per cent.

Last month the shares slumped to a mere 36p as de Zoete & Bevan, the stockbroker, became fearful of problems in the US and downgraded their full year's estimate from pretax profits of £5m to £4m.

Last year Gestetner made a loss of £3m. Other brokers are taking a more optimistic line, including Scott Gifford Hancock which upgraded its profits forecast.

But owing to the complicated share structure with the Gestetner family owning the bulk of the all-important voting shares, any bid would have to be agreed.

Mr David Gestetner, chairman, was abroad yesterday and unavailable for comment, but another director Mr Jonathan Gestetner was mystified by the sudden popularity of the shares and unaware of any bid from the US. He said: "who knows?"

dealers reporting interest in the shares from American investors. There has also been support on the option market where on Friday investors were offering 6p for the call.

The rest of the equity market opened the second leg of the new

account on a subdued note with the FT index closing at its low for the day 2.6 down at 718.8.

Dealers reported good two-way trade at these levels on hopes of some renewed activity in the equity market after last week's optimism from the Chancellor on the economic recovery.

But the announcement of a new "tap" £500m of Exchequer 2½ per cent 1986 at a minimum tender price of £84.50 caught the market by surprise. Nevertheless, the longer end of the market still managed to hold on to gains of up to 50p in moderate trade.

Shares of P & O Deferred slipped below the water line, sinking 5p to 245p on suggestions.

Traveller House may decide to withdraw its bid even if the Monopolies and Mergers Commission gives the go-ahead before Christmas.

However, these suggestions were being dismissed by observers last night.

Meanwhile, Trafalgar House was busy denying rumours it had been casting an eager eye over that old takeover favourite

It looks like being an interesting run-up to Christmas for Glaxo shares. Yesterday, the group launched with a dozen institutions at the offices of Backmaster & Moore, the stockbroker. Backmaster refused to comment, but the meeting was said to have contained "interesting discourse". One leading broker is expected to publish a strong buy recommendation before the annual meeting on December 12. The shares rose 7p to 737p.

Burmah, up 2p at 170p, after 175p. Mr Eric Parker, managing director of Trafalgar House said: "We have no interest in Burmah". Asked if Trafalgar would abandon its assault on P & O, he added: "We are awaiting Monopolies Com-

mission clearance and then we will consider the P & O situation".

Trafalgar ended the day 1p dearer at 195p.

BAT Industries refused to comment on speculation that it was preparing to bid for Royal Bank of Scotland 2p higher at 150p, after 153p. At this level RBS is valued at £338m.

Shares of Eagle Star Holdings rose 5p to 649p as the market waited for news of the next move by Allianz Versicherungs, the West German insurers whose £692m takeover bid for Ede has been topped by BAT's £796m bid.

Allianz is expected to announce details of an increase in its 500p per share offer today. Yesterday the company's merchant bank advisers, Morgan Grenfell, promised a statement this week.

Shares of GEC slipped a further 6p to 196p as a few more small lines of stock went through the market. British investors appear to have used the recent buy recommendation from the influential US broker Merrill Lynch as an excuse to dump unwanted stock.

1982/83	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
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BRITISH STOCKS

1982/83	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
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MIDLANDS

1982/83	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
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LONDON

1982/83	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
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COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

1982/83	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
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LOCAL AUTHORITIES

1982/83	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
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DOLLAR STOCKS

1982/83	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
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BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

1982/83	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
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BREWERS AND DISTILLERS

1982/83	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
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COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

1982/83	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
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STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD

1982/83	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
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EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE RATE COMPARED TO 1975, WAS UNCHANGED AT 8.4.

MONEY MARKET

1982/83	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
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OTHER MARKETS

1982/83	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
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DOLLAR SPOT RATES

1982/83	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
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EURO-DEPOSITS

1982/83	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
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GOLD

1982/83	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
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FINANCIAL TRUSTS

1982/83	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
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INSURANCE

1982/83	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
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PROPERTY

1982/83	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
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PLANTATIONS

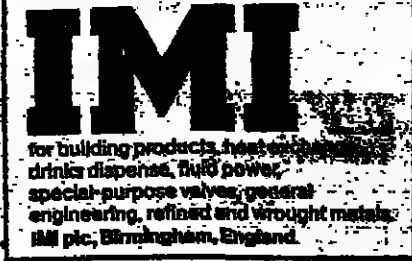
1982/83	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
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MISCELLANEOUS

1982/83	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
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UNLISTED SECURITIES

1982/83	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
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1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000



for building products, heat exchangers, drink dispensers, food power, special-purpose valves, general engineering, refined and wrought metals, etc. Birmingham, England.

for building products, heat exchangers, drink dispensers, food power, special-purpose valves, general engineering, refined and wrought metals, etc. Birmingham, England.

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for building products, heat exchangers, drink dispensers, food power, special-purpose valves, general

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Akroyd and Warburg lead the City revolution

It was fortuitous that the Stock Exchange Council decided to examine Mercury Securities' plans to acquire 29.9 per cent of the number two stockbroker Akroyd & Smithers with a fine tooth-comb. That delayed the announcement of terms until yesterday, the eve of the full-dress House of Commons debate on the bill to exempt the Stock Exchange from the restrictive practices law.

It confirms a remarkable feature of the deal cooked up between the Exchange and the Government. Since then, the value of leading Stock Exchange firms has soared far above their valuation in the old protected atmosphere as outsiders queue to take part in the complete restructuring of the financial services industry that is already well in train.

The Akroyd deal is quite complex. Mercury will be paying £21m in cash for new shares plus another £21m in convertible loan stock which will entitle Akroyd to 8 per cent of Mercury Securities. The deal almost doubles Akroyd's net worth to £83m showing that it is geared to expand dealing.

Effectively values Akroyd shares at £6 against 470p only a couple of weeks ago. As expected, profits for the year to September have fallen from £24m to £16m, so Mercury is paying almost 12 times earnings. Two years ago profits were just £6m.

Only a fortnight ago Citicorp paid £20m, or 15.5 times the average of three years' earnings for its stake in the broking firm Vickers de Costa.

The deals are different. Citicorp bought the whole of Vickers apart from its London brokerage and has an option to buy the rest of that if Stock Exchange rules permit. The Mercury deal, to be done in two stages (with the cash coming second) is geared to forging an international partnership between Akroyd and Mer-

cury's S. G. Warburg, which already has a big dealing business in Eurbonds.

But both deals are specifically geared to laying the foundations to exploit the restructuring in London's financial arena and the boom in international securities trading between London, New York and the Far East. Vickers has particular expertise in Japanese shares. Akroyd has a specialist broker/dealer business on Wall Street.

Now Warburg and Akroyd will merge their American operations with Warburg taking a half share in Akroyd's expanded American operation.

This opens the door to a potential link with a big American investment house and makes more likely the establishment of a joint international dealer subsidiary being formed in London. The Stock Exchange has already announced that these dealerships can begin operating next March.

The joint chairmen of Akroyd, Mr Brian Peppiatt and Mr Timothy Jones, are joining the Mercury board and two Mercury directors will join Akroyd, when the new rules of the Stock Exchange are introduced. Within the Eurbond market, worth \$50 billion in new issues so far this year, Warburg is dominant in the primary market and Akroyd's is a force in the secondary sector. Certainly, pulling that business into the confines of the Stock Exchange trading floor appeals to the Stock Exchange Council.

A stake in Akroyd enhances Warburg's placing power for both bonds and equities, which will not go unnoticed among its corporate clients. These now include the Government. Warburg is advising on next year's massive British Telecom privatization. Ironically, it was the need to avoid upsets during the privatization programme that helped persuade the Government to do its deal with the Stock Exchange in the first place.

Private roads cul-de-sac

Privatization is the best way of dealing with the alleged shortfall in public investment, according to Mr Peter Rees, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, in last week's debate on economic recovery organized by *The Times* and Coopers & Lybrand.

But the only case where private financing of national projects has been explored in detail, in road building, the result seems to be a non-starter.

Unless Whitehall thinking is forced dramatically off its present direction by a political decision, the prospect of large-scale private financing of roadbuilding in Britain seems to have been put off indefinitely.

Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Transport Secretary, is expected to deliver his final verdict on the subject by the end of the year. He might still give the go-ahead for a pilot scheme to test some of the bolder claims about private financing. But even that is looking increasingly unlikely.

This is bad news for Tarmac, which originated the idea and for Charterhouse Japhet, the merchant bank employed by the transport department to report on the feasibility of City finance for roadbuilding. Charterhouse has been thinking in terms of the City providing £100m to

£200m on top of the Government's £600m annual budget for roads. This support operation would have been administered through a national road fund to which contractors would tender for individual projects. As in the original scheme put forward by Tarmac, National Westminster Bank and Saturn Management to build the Black Country Route in the West Midlands, investors would get their return via a shadow toll - a royalty paid by the Government, based on use of the road.

But the economic effect of this, the Treasury has argued, is little different from the public sector financing roadbuilding in the usual way. This would be the case whether or not the Government guaranteed the funds, as the private builders would like they cannot actually own the road. Since the private sector finds it more expensive to borrow than the Government, it would ultimately cost more, even though it would push government spending into the future.

The only argument that the private road lobby has so far come up with to counter this is that private finance means more roads sooner and that the disciplines of private financing will mean greater efficiency. This, however, has failed to impress the Treasury.

Mirror group urged to sell Scots papers separately

By Michael Prest

Reed International yesterday ran into further opposition to its plans to sell Mirror Group Newspapers (MGN) as one unit when employers and managers at the *Daily Record* and *Sunday Mail*, the group's Scottish titles, they will launch a campaign today to persuade the company to let Scottish institutions buy the two papers.

But union representatives at the *Daily Record* and *Sunday Mail*, embracing more than 800 of the workforce of 1,000, failed in a two-and-a-half hour meeting yesterday to persuade Sir Alex Jarrett, chairman of Reed, to allow a separate sale of the newspapers.

Mr Harry Templeton, deputy leader of the union side said that Sir Alex had declined to provide the financial information necessary for potential Scottish investors to judge the potential of the two newspapers as a separate company.

The controversial plan to float off MGN from Reed was announced in October. MGN's six titles include the *Daily Mirror*, the *Sunday Mirror*, the *Sunday People*, and *Sunday Life*, as well as the Scottish publications.

The group also holds 7.8 per cent of Reuters, itself a big attraction because of the long-awaited floatation which could



Jarrett (left) and Thornton first line

value the company at £1,000m. In the last financial year, MGN made pretax profits of £8.1m on a turnover of £25m. Reed as a whole made pretax profits of £39.2m on a turnover of £719m for the half year to October. Reed has long felt that MGN does not earn sufficient return, and according to City calculations it could sell MGN for £100m.

But the Scottish employees argue that the *Daily Record*, Scotland's biggest selling daily newspaper with a circulation of 743,000 and the *Sunday Mail*, circulation 802,000, are the most profitable part of MGN.

They made pretax profits of £3.5 on sales of £42m last year.

Mr Harry Conroy, a member of the Scottish delegation to Reed International yesterday, said that Parsons & Co., a leading Scottish stockbroking firm, had expressed interest in advising the paper's employees on the feasibility of a separate sale. Several big Scottish institutions were also interested.

But at the meeting, which was also attended by Mr Clive Thornton, the present chief general manager of the Abbey National who is to become chairman of the independent MGN, Sir Alex said it was

pointless to provide financial information because he had no intention of selling separate parts of the company.

While the sale is an important change of direction for Reed, which has just emerged from a long struggle to restore its paper making activities to profitability, it has provoked alarm within the Labour Party and trade union movement because the *Daily Mirror* is the only Fleet Street daily to have consistently supported the Labour Party.

Mr Templeton said one reason for seeking a separate sale of the Scottish titles was to preserve their independence. "We reckon that would give us a better chance of fighting off a predator," he said.

The workers believe that the sale of MGN will have to be completed by March. Assessors have already inspected the Glasgow offices of the *Daily Record* and *Sunday Mail*.

MGN, however, has already turned down a request for a management buyout in which the National Union of Journalists was involved. Nevertheless, the Scottish workers hope that their campaign, which will be discussed at a mass meeting in Glasgow today, will put pressure on MGN by unseating the share price. Reed International's shares fell 2p

OECD 'doubts' on Lawson

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

Mr Nigel Lawson's optimism on the likely growth of the British economy next year is not shared by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development whose forecasts due next month have been leaked to a Japanese newspaper.

The OECD is said to be predicting 2 per cent growth in 1984 and the first half of 1985 after 2.5 per cent this year. This compares with the Treasury forecast last week that the economy would expand by 3 per cent this year and next,

which is rather more than most outside economists expect.

The OECD, whose forecasts are prepared in consultation with national governments, has apparently become more hopeful about Britain's growth rate in 1983 than it was in the summer. Then it was predicting an increase in national output of 1.75 per cent. But it has revised downwards its forecast for 1984, from 2.25 to 2 per cent, when the British Government has been adjusting its own predictions upwards.

An OECD spokesman said last night that the forecasts were still in the process of revision. He would not comment on the accuracy of the figures quoted.

The performance of the Western industrial nations as a group has been better than expected this year, the draft OECD report suggests, with growth of 2.3 per cent against 2 per cent predicted in July. The American, Japanese, German and British economies are all expanding more rapidly than then seemed likely.

Laundry stake for developer

By Jonathan Clare

Mr Boris "Bobby" Marmor, the controversial entrepreneur who cut a dash in the heady property market of the early 1970s, emerged yesterday as the owner of a half share in a near 30 per cent stake in the public quoted Wolverhampton Steam Laundry.

Mr Marmor and Mr Cecil Rosen, said to be involved in property development, will own 29.14 per cent of the laundry equally. General & Overseas Trust, acting on their behalf, has contracted to buy 381,500 shares from Oyston Estate Agency.

The agency is controlled by Mr Owen Oyston, a Blackpool builder and developer, who also has a big stake in Red Rose Radio, the new commercial station for Preston, Lancashire.

The news of the joint stake sent Wolverhampton Steam Laundry's shares up from 54p to 90p, increasing the value of Marmor-Rosen investment by £100,000 to more than £300,000 almost instantly.

Mr Marmor once controlled Scotia Investments before leaving to concentrate on Westmoreland Properties where he was chairman.

None of Wolverhampton Steam Laundry's directors was available yesterday and there is no indication whether the two want a seat on the board or intend to bid. Wolverhampton Steam Laundry has a long history but is currently controlled by Mr Bill Hershman and Mr J. A. Tongue who own about 35 per cent of the shares.

The former chairman, Mr John Nash, of Nash Industries and the Reliant car group, resigned two years ago after shareholders voted Mr Hershman, now chairman, and Mr Tongue on to the board against his advice.

Spending boom lifts Comet by 165%

By Andrew Connell

Comet Group, the cut-price electrical retailer, benefited from the surge consumer spending over the past year to produce record pretax profits of £19.5m for the 12 months to August 28.

The 165 per cent rise in profits compared with the previous year was achieved on sales which grew by 32 per cent to £323m. Demand in the first half of the year was helped by the easing of hire purchase controls last year, but sales of colour television sets and video recorders remained steady.

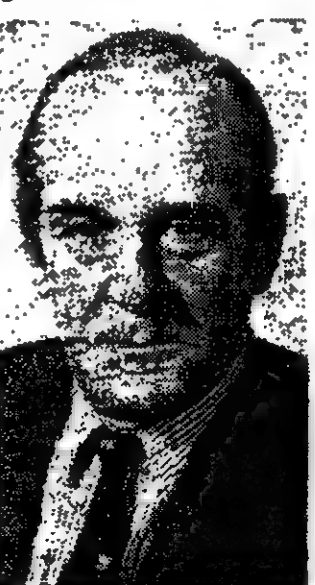
The growth pattern has continued into the first three months of the current financial year, but a cautious statement on prospects from Mr Michael Hollingbery, chairman, was enough to send down the share price by 1p to 320p on news of the results.

He said that although the group's cash position remains strong, with a net balance of £22m, trading margins have been shaved by higher costs and tougher price negotiating by suppliers.

Shareholders who have remained with the group during the recent years of dramatic growth are rewarded by a one-for-one scrip issue to mark Comet's 50th anniversary.

The board has also recommended an increased final dividend of 3.7p, making a total of 5.7p net for the year, against 4.4p last year.

Comet is opening three more stores before Christmas, bringing the total to 169 stores throughout the country, which take 10 per cent of the market for electrical goods. The continuing relocation away from high street sites to larger units with car parking will help the group's growth and put pressure on Currys, its main rival.



Michael Hollingbery, chairman pushes share price down

WALL STREET 'Ma Bell' dominates

New York (Reuters). - Trading in the stripped-down American Telephone and Telegraph and its seven regional telephone companies dominated activity on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday as prices moved higher. The Dow Jones Industrial average rose by 8.23 to 1259.25 in early trading.

Mr Larry Wachtel of Prudential-Bache Securities said the opening prices of the new telephone companies were below expectations, particularly those of Nynex Corp and Bell Atlantic. He said: "Both appear to be undervalued."

The original AT&T was unchanged at 62½, while the new AT&T (when issued), minus seven regional companies, opened at 19 and later dipped to 18½.

● The dollar continued its surge against the rest of the world's currencies yesterday, as foreign exchange dealers seemed sure that US interest rates would be forced higher. Sterling, down two cents last week, dropped another 70 points yesterday to \$1.4640.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Option for Rothschild consortium

A three-man consortium, which includes Mr Jacob Rothschild, has been given the option to buy a 14.99 per cent stake in Trust Securities Holdings, the property group which this year made an unsuccessful £109m bid for the Percy Bilton group.

The other members of the consortium are Mr Stuart Lipton, who yesterday announced his resignation as a director of Greycoat City Offices, and Mr Elliott Bernard, a senior partner of Michael Laurie & Partners, the West End estate agent.

● **MEK Electric Group** has announced a rise of 36 per cent in pre-tax profits from £5.6m to £7.6m for the half year to the end of September.

Investors' Notebook, page 20

● **Initial Services**, the cleaning group, raised pretax profits for the six months to the end of September by 10.6 per cent to £13.6m. Investors' Notebook, page 20

● **Hambros** said that its operating profits for the first half of the year were above those of the same period last year. The interim dividend was unchanged. Investors' Notebook, page 20

● **Industrie Zamsel**, Europe's largest maker of domestic electrical appliances, will lose between £40 billion lire (£58m) and £50 billion lire this year, its chairman said in Italy. But he added that a recovery plan was being implemented.

● A group of West German banks has agreed to grant Wiba, one of the troubled construction equipment groups with which Babcock International of Britain is involved, a DM 3m (£750,000) credit staying off the immediate threat of bankruptcy.

British skills to help Japan search for oil

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Howard Doris, the Scottish-based offshore construction company, has signed a seven-year agreement to export its technical expertise to Japan.

The deal with the Toa Harbor Works company of Tokyo should ensure British engineering participation in the exploitation of oil fields in the Beaufort Sea off Alaska.

Initially, the project involves the placing of concrete and steel gravity structures in the Beaufort Sea to form the outer skirt of concrete and gravel islands through which oil wells will be drilled.

In the longer term, Doris, operating from its Glasgow Yard on the Clyde will be involved with the Japanese in marketing their products to the major multinational oil companies with interests in the Arctic.

Mr Jack Bruce, Doris business development manager, said yesterday: "Recently our own state-controlled shipbuilding industry has turned to Japan for help, yet here we are in exactly the reverse situation."

With the completion of its contract for Phillips for the Maureen oil field in the North Sea, Doris has recently demonstrated the success of its method of manufacturing the decks of offshore platforms on land and mating them with subsea structures. Now it hopes to sell the concept to other oil companies.

Mr Albert Granville, Doris chairman and managing director, called on other industries to adopt new practices. He attacked government support for the older ailing industries such as British Shipbuilders and other nationalized sectors.

EEC fears end to the three-year deal on import restraint

US threat to pact on steel

From Bailey Morris, Washington

European Community officials fear that a three-year deal on steel imports from the US may fall apart because of new efforts by American companies to negotiate even greater restraints on imports.

Mr David Roderick, chairman of US Steel, has said that it was only a matter of time before his industry filed a global import release suit under section 201 of US trade laws which would effect imports not only from the Third World, but Europe as well.

The intention of the suit, which would be joined by Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Inland Steel Corporation and others, would be to limit sharply imports of basic and

carbon steel to about 15 per cent of the US market, down substantially from the present 20 per cent level.

The threat of new US trade suits and restrictive legislation comes as the Community attempts to establish a universal emergency price measure to stabilize its own depressed market.

Community officials have raised their concerns with the Reagan Administration over the threat by US Steel Corporation and others to file a new trade suit.

The filing of one of more suits by US companies would violate an understanding of the steel restraint agreement negotiated last year which said no

new import relief cases would be brought for the duration of the three-year pact which expires on December 2, 1985.

European imports, under the three-year agreement with the Community, are at present restricted to an average of 5.46 per cent of the US market for 10 different categories of carbon and basic steel.

The average encompasses a wide range from about 2.2 per cent of the US market for tinplate products up to 21.85 per cent for sheet products.

American steelmakers claimed that the domestic industry continued to suffer severe injury from unfairly-priced imports which should be curtailed with the establishment

of mandatory quotas for each country.

The US industry, in addition to backing a new trade suit, has also supported proposed new legislation submitted in the waning days of Congress to place additional restraints on steel imports.

Mr Roderick said last week that even though the Reagan Administration can be expected to oppose new restraints, the domestic industry would be in a strong position in an election year when unemployment was still high.

Community officials said concern in Europe was so strong that steel would be a priority at the high-level talks with the US in Brussels, on December 8

New £500m tap stock

The Government has again used the firmness of the gilt-edged market to boost its coffers. Yesterday, it announced a new short "tap" of £500m of Exchange, 2½ per cent, 1986, at a minimum tender price of £84.50.

This latest cash-raising exercise failed to dampen the rest of the gilt market, which held on to the majority of gains, extending to 50p in places.

But the equity market remained undecided over the course of the economy.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 718.5 down 2.6
FT Gilt: 83.25 down 0.10
FT All Share: 451.95 down 0.23
Bargains: 20.60
Babcock: 15.50
Index: 94.95 down 0.1
New York: Dow Jones
Average: (latest) 1259.25 up 8.23
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones
Index: 9,409.78 up 21.95
Hongkong: Hang Seng
Index: 837.18 down 29.31
Amsterdam: 148.6 up 0.2
Sydney: AO Index: 718.1 up 3.2
Frankfurt: Commerzbank
Index: 999.5 down 9.8
General Index
126.38 down 0.53
Paris: CAC Index: 144.8 unchanged
Zurich: SKA General: 294.9 down 0.2

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling
\$1.4640 down 80pts
Index: 83.6 unchanged
DM 3.96 down 0.0125
FF 12.0375 down 0.0675
Yen 344.75 down 2.25
Dollar
Index: 128.8 up 0.1
DM 2.7080
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling: \$1.4680
Dollar: DM 2.6980
INTERNATIONAL
ECU: 5.70122
SDR: 20.709926

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates
Bank base rates: 9
Finance houses base rates: 10
Discount market loans week fixed: 9-8½
3 month interbank: 9¼-9½
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar: 9¼-9½
3 month DM: 6½-5½
3 month FR: 13¼-13
US rates
Bank prime rate: 11.00
Fed funds: 9½
Treasury long bond: 10¼-10½
ECB: Fixed Rate Sterling
Export Finance Scheme IV
Average reference rate for interest period October 5 to November 1, 1983 inclusive: 9.393 per cent

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am \$374.75pm \$374.25
close \$374.50 (£255.25)
New York (close): \$375.25
Kruggerand (per coin):
\$385.50-386.50 (£282.50-283.25)
Sovereigns (new):
\$87.75-88.75 (£59.75-60.50)
Excludes VAT

SKF

Interim statement

SKF Group sales for the first nine months of 1983 rose 14% to 11,932 million Swedish kronor (10,505). Profit before exchange differences was 383 million kronor (502).

	Jan/Sept 1983	Jan/Sept 1982
Sales (MSkr)	11,932	10,505
Operating income before depreciation (MSkr)	1,015	1,147
Income before exchange differences (MSkr)	383	502
Capital expenditure (MSkr)	463	410
Average number of employees at work	43,050	48,144

Following a slow start to the year that held the sales increase for the first six months to 10 per cent, sales during the third quarter were up 23 per cent on the same three months of 1982.

Restrictive production measures helped improve the inventory/sales ratio to 43 per cent (48).

It is expected that the gradual improvement of the second and third quarters will continue, though not compensating fully for the weak start. Consequently, the Group's full-year profit is likely to fall short of the 1983 level.

Aktiebolaget SKF, S-415 50 Göteborg, Sweden.

Marketing and advertising: Torin Douglas

Will ITV become too costly?

The ITV companies, not for the first time, are enjoying a boom in advertising revenue. New figures show that they took £55m last month, an increase of 34 per cent and some advertising agencies expect a similar rise this month - and that would net ITV more than £100m for the first time in a single month.

The arrival of Channel 4 a year ago has played a part even though revenue to the new channel has been a disappointing £30m-£40m in the first year. The ITV companies have been allowed to shift two minutes' advertising a day from off-peak to peak time to compensate for the reduction in Channel 4 revenue caused by the dispute between advertisers and Equity, the actors' union. This concession may have been worth £30m.

The underlying reason for the increase, however, is the rise in demand for television time, particularly from companies in fields that traditionally have not advertised on television, such as finance and office equipment. The supply of "real" airtime is virtually static. The number of minutes available has been increased by 60 per cent since Channel 4 came on the air, but the audience available to advertisers has risen by far less. So any increase in demand produces increases both in the price of time and in ITV revenue.

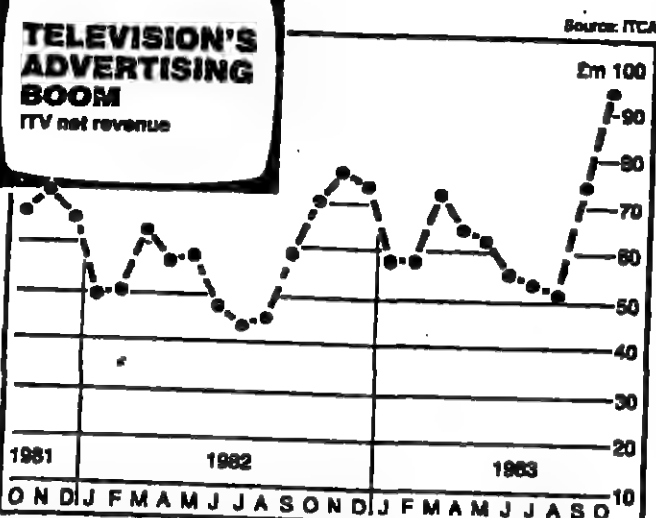
Falls in audience ratings - a problem ITV appears to have overcome this autumn, but which caused anguish a year ago - simply aggravate the problem, by further increasing the cost to an advertiser of reaching each viewer.

Welcome as the boom must be to ITV and its shareholders - though you might not know it, so loud has been the bleating about the cost of Channel 4 - the increasing cost and dominance of television advertising is causing great problems both to advertisers and to the rival media, such as the press, radio and poster companies.

Many advertisers are finding they cannot afford the increases television is asking while the other media are realising that

TELEVISION'S ADVERTISING BOOM

ITV net revenue



The best way to compete is by accepting that most advertisers want to use television and persuading them to make the money go further by putting a proportion of their budget into other media.

The issues were aired last week at a media course for executives in advertising agencies, client companies and the media, organized by the Communication Advertising and Marketing (CAM) Foundation.

Mr Keith Jacobs, marketing director of Birds Eye Wall's, explained the advertisers' dilemma: "We know television works for us, particularly for long-run campaigns, which is why this year we have 80 per cent of our theme investment in television. It does a splendid job for us."

"But what happens in 1988, with television costs at twice today's level, a prospect that at present rates of increase seems not impossible? My company has just prepared a long-term plan and two of the key elements in this plan are, of course, pricing and the marketing appropriation."

"On price, we believe that we shall not be able to charge at a rate higher than the retail price index for food - say about 6.5 per cent a year. On that basis, our maximum cost and price

st. say, 15 per cent - it seems not impossible to anticipate an inflation of 100 per cent in television costs by 1988, versus the 37 per cent we believe is the most the consumer will bear in our price increases."

"That's where the mathematics begin to defeat us." The only solution for advertisers like Birds Eye Wall's, said Mr Jacobs, would be to turn to other media. If television costs in 1988 were twice the level of today, television's share of the Birds Eye Wall's budget would have to drop to just over 50 per cent.

Mr Mike Samuel, advertising and marketing manager of J Sainsbury, revealed that while television had taken 78 per cent of the Sainsbury advertising budget in 1978-9, in the present year its share had already been cut back to 44 per cent. The beneficiaries were magazines, which now account for 33 per cent of Sainsbury's spending, and radio, which takes 5 per cent, while national newspapers now take 18 per cent.

The switch in the balance of Sainsbury's media budget, though prompted by the rise in the cost of television, was partly made for creative reasons. A number of other advertisers have taken inspiration from Sainsbury's pioneering work, particularly in magazine advertising, to encourage their agencies to look closely at multi-media schedules.

The sales departments of the non-television media have

accepted this message and they generally now attempt to persuade advertisers of the benefits of a mixed media schedule, instead of trying to meet television head-on.

This was graphically illustrated at the media course when advertisement directors and media managers were invited to pitch for an advertiser's budget. In this case, Butlin's London Weekend Television, Mirror Group Newspapers, Capital Radio, Television South, IPC Magazines, poster contractor Mills & Allen, the Regional Newspapers Advertising Bureau, TV-am, the Direct Mail Sales Bureau and Rank Screen Advertising all pitched for a share of the £2m budget and all took it for granted that a longest proportion of the expenditure would be put on television.

Butlin's with its customers firmly in the C1, C2 and socio-economic categories, is a natural for television. But more and more types of advertiser are now using television as a main medium, from computer companies and business couriers to prestige car companies and airlines. This new business - skilfully won by the larger television sales departments - is fuelling the cost increases for the traditional advertisers, the food and packaged goods companies.

Several advertisers have pulled out of some ITV areas and transferred the money in those regions to other media, often with surprisingly good results.

Industrial notebook

Jobs minefield for EEC

The EEC Commission stepping warily into a minefield, is asking Britain and nine other members to reduce and reorganize working time to create more jobs.

It also wants much stricter limits on systematic overtime and suggests extra time off, rather than money.

This, it suggests, should be done in such a way as to avoid increasing production costs. It should help bring about structural changes and greater competitiveness and further economic recovery, it says.

The proposals are now being mullied over by the governments before discussion in the EEC's Social Affairs Council, probable next month. They take the form of a recommendation or set of guidelines for governments, unions and employers.

The commission has gone ahead with its proposals despite the failure of its own efforts to persuade the trade unions and employers to agree on the question at European level.

The European employers' representatives are against the idea. They are sure it would increase costs and reduce competitiveness. The unions are generally in favour, though they balk at any suggestion that it could mean lower pay.

But the Commission believes that the time has come to put the proposals into practice and take the question of reorganizing working arrangements from the realms of

intellectual discussion. It sees this as the only short-term action which can be taken on a European level to reduce unemployment.

Despite widespread scepticism, several countries have already started in this direction. They include Belgium which is run by a centre-right government as well as socialist-governed France.

In Belgium the government has called for a 5 per cent reduction in working time with a 3 per cent increase in workforces, and collective agreements along these lines are now reported to cover the majority of workers. In most cases, however, the reductions in time have turned out somewhat less than 5 per cent.

The Belgians have also restricted overtime and the government claims that about 80,000 jobs will either have been saved or created by the new year.

In France the government has brought the legal working week down to a standard 39 hours with five weeks holiday.

A number of companies or organizations have "solidarity contracts" in which new jobs are created with earlier retirement, shorter working time and reduced social charges.

The government claims that 70,000 jobs have been saved in industry and the services, but employers contest this figure.

The Netherlands has a national agreement which provides for a 10 per cent reduction in working time over

the next four years in all areas, on condition that the overall labour costs do not increase.

In Italy, unions and employers have reached an agreement which provides for a cut of 20 hours from the total annual working hours during the second half of next year and a further 20-hour reduction in the first half of 1985.

British employers think the idea is unrealistic. A confederation of British Industry, spokesman said: "It is based on an assumption you could reduce hours without reducing pay and still create jobs."

The TUC's enthusiasm for negotiated reductions in working hours, and particularly cuts in overtime, is accompanied by concern that workers should not lose financially.

It is anxious about high overtime workers, many of whom are on low pay scales, and says that in such cases reductions in hours should be phased in with increases in basic pay.

The Government's attitude is one of considerable scepticism. Above all it believes such matters are best hammered out between employers and workers alone.

The Department of Employment says it would have to be convinced that the Commission's approach would increase both employment and competitiveness.

Patricia Clough

Liberty chairman named

Liberty: Mr H. Wehlin will succeed Mr D. E. Pike as chairman on Mr Pike's retirement next August. Mr R. Walker will become deputy chairman. Mr Pike will remain a director.

GKN: Mr Frank Winter will be chief executive of the special steel division and managing director of Brynmor Steel Works from January 1. Mr Brian Insh, a GKN corporate management director, will also become chairman of Brynmor.

American Express Europe: Mr Christopher Rodriguez has become divisional vice-president, marketing and sales, Europe, Middle East and Africa.

Glass Manufacturers' Federation: Mr John Small, group managing director of United Glass Holdings, has been elected president for two years from January 1.

APPOINTMENTS

Hick Hargreaves: Mr K. B. Roberts has been elected a director.

Hugla Group: Mr Michael Shanks has been appointed chairman, Mr Leslie Coulthard deputy chairman and Mr Nick Dow a director.

James Carmichael (Contractors): Mr Derek Mottram has become managing director.

Forward Trust Group: Mr W. G. W. Stein has been appointed senior manager of the central management office at group headquarters. Mr J. Hastie has become senior manager, Fixed Asset Finance at the group's Birmingham Business Centre and Mr Andrew Fisher has been appointed regional manager, Industrial Sales and Marketing for Scotland.

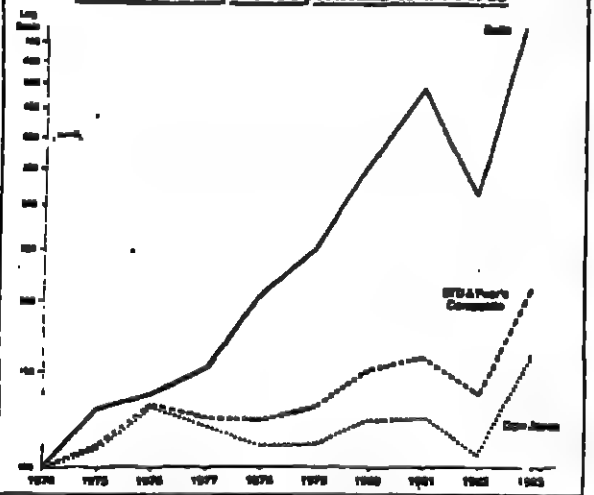
Delta Investment Company Limited

An open-ended Investment Trust listed on the London Stock Exchange.

Results for 1983

	1983	1982	% Increase
Net Asset Value per share	66.33	62.78	+128%
Net Assets	£114.2m	£54.4m	

Net Asset Value per share performance 1974-1983



Delta anticipated the US Stock Market rise

Extracts from statement by the Chairman, Sir Guy Henderson

INVESTMENT POLICY

"Your Company has concentrated on well managed medium and smaller companies in all sectors of the American economy."

FUTURE INVESTMENT STRATEGY

"Your Company's objective is to maintain its long term performance by reacting flexibly to changing economic conditions. Investment will remain concentrated in well chosen medium and small sized American companies which are capable of achieving a high level of growth above the stock market average."

For a copy of the Report and Accounts, please contact: Investment Advisers

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FOOTBALL: CUP CHALLENGE FOR THE BIG GUNS OF EUROPE AND THE NON-LEAGUE HOPEFULS

Glittering prize brings a ground dilemma for Windsor and Eton

Windsor and Eton were yesterday handed the biggest match in their 81-year history when they were drawn at home to Bournemouth in the second round of the FA Cup. The Isthmian League club will meet the police tonight to discuss arrangements for the tie, which they may not be able to stage on their own ground.

Alec Drummond, the Windsor and Eton secretary, said "obviously we would have to stage the match, but we will have to let the police decide. Crowd segregation could be a problem, but the police have already said they will move heavy and catch to help us stage the game."

Windsor and Eton's Stag Meadow ground holds only 5,000, but in recent times there has attracted a crowd of more than 1,500. League attendance this season has averaged around 300. When Windsor and Eton were drawn at home to Brentford in the first round



Isthmian League second division, they are currently challenging for promotion from the first. Their success in recent seasons has coincided with the management of Geoff Chapple, a former Isthmian and Southern League player, and his assistant, Alf Coulton, who is also coach of the club.

The club are nicknamed the Royalists; their ground is inside Windsor Great Park, within a mile of Windsor Castle, and the Duke of Edinburgh is their patron. Mr Drummond said "I hope we might come to the match, although this will be rather short notice for him. He takes a very keen interest in the

first round of the Cup for the first time in their history. After their 1-0 win at Yeovil Town they have been rewarded with a home tie against Poole Town of Newport County.

Telford United and Whitby Town, the two non-League clubs to beat League opponents in the first round, both have to travel in the second. Telford, 3-0 victors over Stockport County, play the winners of tomorrow's replay between Waterlooville and Northampton Town. Whitby, who drew 1-1 in their 87-year history after winning 3-2 at Halifax Town, must travel to Bradford City or Wigan Athletic. Whitby are certain to provide a stiff test for either side, for they currently lead the Northern League and have been beaten only once this season. They have already played six matches in the Cup and in six rounds have been drawn at home only once.

Bristol City and Bristol Rovers, who both travelled to London on Saturday and played goalless draws against non-League clubs, will face each other at Eastville if they win their replays. Rovers entertain Barnet tonight and City play hosts to Corinthian Casuals tomorrow. Reading have been drawn at home to Oxford United; last season Robert Maxwell, the Oxford chairman, tried to merge the two clubs. That match is certain to draw a good attendance, but the biggest crowd of the round could be at Lincoln City, where Sheffield United are the visitors.

The Football Association have decided to take no action against the Nottingham Forest manager Brian Clough for his outburst against Wolves chairman Derek Dougan. Wolves reported Clough after he had made a scathing attack on Dougan.

Clough was quoted as saying "The only way Wolves can win is to draw a quick return to division two would be if Dougan left Molineux."

Clough has been to the ground on several occasions.

Another Isthmian League club, Harrow Borough, are celebrating their fiftieth anniversary in style. Harrow reached the semi-finals of the FA Trophy earlier in the year and on Saturday they appeared to

Second round draw

Rotherham United at Hartlepool v Hull
Macclesfield Town or York City v
Preston
Darlington v Aldershot
Northwich Victoria or Bangor City v
Blackpool
Tranmere Rovers or Bolton Wanderers
v Mansfield Town
Lincoln City v Sheffield United
Bradford City or Wigan Athletic v
Whitby Town
Southend United v Bury
Chesham United v Barnet
Harrow Borough v Poole Town or
Newport County
Colchester United v Wealdstone or
Enfield

last season, the game was switched to Griffin Park.

Wherever the match is played, it is certain to provide the club with some much needed money. Some £18,000 was spent during the summer on ground improvements, including a cell-system pitch similar to Fulham's.

Windsor and Eton have never played in the second round three times in the last four seasons. Three years ago they lost 7-2 to Wimbledon, last year they went down 7-0 to Luton, but on Saturday they won 2-1 away to Burton Albion.

Less than three years ago Windsor and Eton were playing in the Athenian League. Having won promotion last season from the

No TV for semi-finals

Neither of this season's FA Cup semi-finals will be televised live, but there will be live coverage of one match in each of rounds three, four, five and six. This was what the FA council decided yesterday, rejecting earlier suggestions of allowing a live semi-final on either Friday night or Sunday afternoon.

Could the Tardis transport underdogs into the third round?

Damp squib at Poole and Newport are over the worst

For Newport County, and the first round of the FA Cup. For their opponents, Poole Town and for me, it was the fifth. We had been through six hours of football, each of us knocking out a team in every round. Poole got past Salisbury, St Blazey and Frome by scoring more goals than the others, while my mere silent presence was enough to account for Charlton, St Peter, Uxbridge and Harrogate.

Then Slough Town came to Poole to battle for a place in the first round proper and the last said about the better. Poole decided that they were not talking to me after my criticisms of the match in which they beat Slough and they declared, "is their facilities would be denied me. Who needs me when we have got Newport? Newport is who we descended from their place of honour in the third division to the hard and bumpy fields of Poole on Sunday and the fight for a place in the second round was on, for the match finished goalless.

May the best side win tonight. It was hard to tell who that was on Sunday. On paper it should have been a walkover for Newport. "I'd like the team at the top of the third division... whoever that is." Poole's manager Roger Bazeley said after the excitement against Slough. Newport are humbly and after my rights they should be in the second division. They led the third division on Easter Monday last season, and needed three points to make promotion certain. Instead they managed a solitary win and a draw.

Poole played us the Dr Who

music before the game, a hint perhaps that they wanted to go back in time: the only League side Poole have ever beaten in the Cup are none other than Newport, beaten 1-0 57 years ago. There was a 1-0 57 years ago. There was a 1-0 57 years ago. There was a 1-0 57 years ago.

There were no such fireworks at Poole to give delight to the home team or to give Addison nightmares. "At the end of the day I thought 0-0 was a good result for us," he said. "They did not exactly blind us with science but it was a hard and competitive match. But it never really caught light, did it?"

Well in a way it didn't. Poole were completely overrun, for almost three hours and after that they had much the better of things. They did not play in the time honoured up-and-at 'em style of underdogs, but they harried, they got behind the ball, they ran and they played some football. Little Baber was whizzing about like a clockwork mouse and

when Chambers ran round in a little circle to take the ball out of danger the lady behind me almost passed out in sheer delight. "Beautiful," "Subtle," "Nonchalant."

But neither goalkeeper was troubled much. Jones of Poole, intercepted one through ball by kicking the ball into the opposite end of the goal, while the other end of Kendall's nastiest moment came when Courtney ran clear but since Courtney hit the ball straight to him life could have been very much worse. Though Matthews nearly beat Hereford's Radford with a thunderous whack of 25 yards, but the ball went wide.

The sound of the final whistle gave both sides profound pleasure, for there were moments when both sides looked like the away team, a draw depressed neither. Newport can hope to do better in Wales tonight while as for Poole the lady there will not forget how they took a league team to a replay 56 years ago. They can hope to do better in Wales tonight while as for Poole the lady there will not forget how they took a league team to a replay 56 years ago.

Simon Barnes

Football League clubs should be able to appoint as many paid directors as they want next season. Clubs can currently pay only one director, but the FA Council yesterday recommended that the restriction should be lifted as long as the directors are full-time employees of the club. Their proposal cannot come into force until next May.

Manchester United are investigating the possibility of bringing forward the signing of the Danish player Jesper Olsen with the insurance money they will be paid for Steve Coppell's premature retirement.

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RUGBY UNION: NEW ZEALAND PREPARE TO REAP DIVIDENDS AS THEIR YOUNG PLAYERS ARE BLOODED

All Blacks make a long-term profit as tour pays off for home nations

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

There are two perspectives from which to view the New Zealand tour of Scotland and England which ended on Saturday: that of the All Blacks who this year have introduced 11 new players to international rugby and may therefore may see five victories, a draw and a single defeat as no bad return; and that of the two host nations this past month who have had their confidence repaired after finishing bottom and second bottom of last season's international championship before seeing several of their leading players endure an unhappy tour of New Zealand.

There is of course more to touring than results, yet that is how tours are remembered. Many of the 1983 Lions winter away from the playing arena. It is one of the drawbacks of short tours such as the one just ended that players have little opportunity to see much of the countries through which they rush and too little time to do the amount of visiting they might wish.

New Zealand accepted a United Kingdom tour in place

of their scheduled visit to Argentina where they might have been away from the glare of publicity which has attended them here. Against the Lions they topped three new players who found their feet in the company of such experienced performers as Dalton, Haden and Lovett. A further eight players were capped in Britain through force of circumstances and that is too great a number even for New Zealand to bring in the space of three weeks.

There is no doubt however that they will have profited from the experience. McGrath, the loose head prop and Braid, the lock, improved from full backs, Green was a sinuous runner in midfield and I am sure that the tour management will be much tempted to pair him with Pollock against Scotland before an injury to Taylor ensured that both would play against England. When New Zealand prepare next summer for a tour to Australia and the visit of France they will be able

to choose from a strong hand, since many of their older heads will still be available together with those blooded in Britain. England too have a hectic schedule facing them as they have made the best possible start. After the international championship is over they are due to tour South Africa with a fixture list that is likely to include two internationals. There is the 1984-5 domestic season when Australia are the visitors, another international championship and a visit in May 1985 to New Zealand.

In all of these games they are due to have as their coach, Richard Greenwood, who has already impressed with his thorough approach, the rapport he has established with players and a certain mordant humour which could see him and his current captain, Wheeler, develop a useful double act at post-match press conferences. If all such conferences are winning ones they will have something to smile about.

● A crop of minor injuries to key players has forced the Welsh selectors to delay until November 27 the announcement of their B team to take on France B in Bourg-en-Bresse on Dec 3.

● Welsh captain Eddie Butler is leaving his teaching job at Cheltenham College for a post with the BBC in Cardiff next Easter.

No more Moon down-under

Paris, (Reuter) — Brendan Moon, who has scored more tries for Australia than any other player, will almost certainly retire from representative rugby at the end of next season. Moon aged 26, said here that he had thought of playing only club football in 1984, but his poor tour performances in Italy and France, because of a thigh muscle

strain, had influenced him not to play another representative season. The Queenslander, an almost perfect figure for the last six seasons, has been so disappointed with his tour that he feels he has achieved nothing by becoming Australia's most capped wing.

prepare to meet Yorkshire at Bath on Saturday. Rees has a hamstring strain but hopes to recover in time. He is playing in place of Simon Halliday, also of Bath, who has had his broken ankle pinned. He is not expected to play again this season. Paul Simpson, flanker, who made a tremendous first appearance for England against New Zealand, is fit despite a gash on the forehead which had to be stitched after Saturday's international.

Scott Hastings, the Watlington wing who made his debut for Northumberland against Surrey, has decided to play for his club on Saturday, rather than the county. That means that Steve Gurney, who led Northumberland to victory

in the 1981 county championship final against Gloucestershire, will win his 50th cap against Devon in the first division relegation play-off. Warwickshire want Alister Colledge to release Mark Lakey to play in their division two county championship relegation game with Herefordshire at Croxley Green on Saturday. Lakey, stand-off half, is the college club's secretary and cannot turn out for Coventry at weekends because of these commitments. The county hope, however, that the college will release him for this game. He is preferred to Chris Southall and the only other change sees Charlie Bend, of Rugby, making his county debut on the wing in place of Russ Whitworth.



Wheeler: on sidelines

Wheeler has operation on hand

Peter Wheeler, England's captain, is due to have a three-hour operation on his left hand at the West Middlesex Hospital today and will spend the next month away from rugby. David Hands writes. Damage to his hand sustained playing for the Midlands against the New Zealanders on November 8 was exacerbated during the international at Twickenham last Saturday and there is a fracture at the base of the thumb.

Wheeler was only one of several England casualties of the form book, both in the men's and women's sections. Speedwell Rucenor, the men's league and cup holders, were beaten by a twisted ankle early in the game.

Pincot will miss Speedwell's two hard matches next weekend in Bath, when Spark and Capital City will be in action. If both London sides lose, then Speedwell will have defeated all their nearest rivals and the destination of the League title will surely have been settled. In the second division, Spark will beat Liverpool 3-0 on Sunday in their quarter-final.

Hillingdon, confidence a bubble, are already looking forward to competing in Europe in 1984. They have settled the dispute with the English Volleyball Association over money which prevented them from competing this season and now describe themselves as "financially viable".

Ascombe, whom Peter Stringer, the Hillingdon coach, describes as the best team they have played this season, went down narrowly at home to Spark, 3-2. It was 15-13 in the fifth set, and Spark are now second.

In Scotland, only Team T.A.K. of the first division sides lost in the men's second round of the Royal Bank Cup, beaten 3-1 by East Kilbride.

Doncaster now face a tall order

By Nicholas Harling

The way things are going, it will soon be the English Basketball Association in name only. The first division is dominated by American players and from today there will be more American coaches than ever. Bob Mitchell of Davenport's Birmingham is left as the sole Englishman in charge now that John Carr Doncaster have parted company with the only other one, Dave Ransom, whose successor, Mark Stevens, flew in yesterday to become the twelfth American in charge of a team in the National League, sponsored by Wimpey Homes. Stevens, aged 28, a 6ft 6in centre from Northern Arizona College, also gained vital playing experience in The Netherlands, which Doncaster hope to put to use should they decide to employ him as a player as well.

Doncaster, who are fourth from bottom, decided to release Ransom after their 26-point home defeat by Leicester two weeks ago. What concerned the Yorkshire club's humiliation was that their second half collapse was seen live by viewers on Channel 4. Clubs can normally live with the odd heavy reverse but not when the nation can witness it.

Ransom, who could not devote his entire attention to the club as he was also a lecturer in general studies at Sheffield, is

taking a week off to consider whether to continue as assistant to Stevens, whose first game in charge is tomorrow at Hemel Hempstead. The hosts should avenge an earlier defeat by Doncaster on the evidence of their 96-94 win over Planters Leicester on Saturday. Leicester seemed capable of repeating their win when they led 48-46 at half-time but Hemel, on the strength of 44 points from Smith.

The English Basketball Association are likely to ask the club now known as F.S.O. Carrs Liverpool Warrington Vikings, following the completion of last week's sponsorship deal, to shorten their name. "It must be the longest name in Christendom let alone basketball," Peter Draper, the EBA's administrative officer said. "It's unacceptable and I think we'll be speaking to them."

If Vikings are worried at not being noticed, they need not be. They became joint leaders of the First Division for the first time after their 80-72 win over Kingston. It was a long, hard weekend on the road for Kingston as they had arrived in the North-west via the South Coast, where they had been swamped 124-79 by Solent in the previous day's ASDA National Cup.

Schneeman coach for Olympics

Tom Schneeman, coach of the Scottish champions Murray International Metals, Edinburgh, has beaten out the challenges of six other American coaches and the only English applicant, Bill Beswick, to be appointed coach to the Great British Olympic team. Schneeman, aged 40, was previously coach to Bayreuth in the West German League and to the Seattle University team.

The chairman of four first division clubs, Jimmy Rhodes (Hemel Hempstead), Harry Smith (Solent), Brian Ray-Smith (Blackpool) and Dennis Roach (Blackpool) reported the new organization, known as the Basketball Owners Association Committee.

Under its chairman, Roach, the main intention of BOA will be to safeguard the interests of the first division clubs. The three main issues they intend to press the English Basketball Association for are: 1. No relegation this season for the next two years so that clubs can obtain good sponsorship contracts. 2. A closer look at the format of the Asda National Cup and National Championship play-off.

Discussions concerning the future development of basketball marketing.

VOLLEYBALL

Speedwell, Hillingdon play monopoly

The English League continues to go to the way of the form book, both in the men's and women's sections. Speedwell Rucenor, the men's league and cup holders, were beaten by a twisted ankle early in the game.

Pincot will miss Speedwell's two hard matches next weekend in Bath, when Spark and Capital City will be in action. If both London sides lose, then Speedwell will have defeated all their nearest rivals and the destination of the League title will surely have been settled. In the second division, Spark will beat Liverpool 3-0 on Sunday in their quarter-final.

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many unforced errors. On Sunday, in Bristol, Speedwell reached the semi-finals of the Mikasa Cup, beating Berril 3-1 despite losing Steve Pincot, one of their leading players, to a twisted ankle early in the game.

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RACING

New records hardly a hit with backers

By John Kartar

Two course records were smashed at Windsor yesterday and it is a fair bet that a great many backers must have felt like getting that way themselves. Only one favourite, End Of Era, in the selling race obliged and once again it was the bookmakers who emerged into the frozen evening with a warm glow in the area of their wallets.

Pitlochry, who was heavily backed to provide Alan Aylett with yet another successful foray from the Isle of Wight, looked like putting another one over on the old enemy when George Jones brought him to challenge Skylander two flights from home in the White Hart Hurdle. Furthermore, you would not have blamed Skylander, who was having his fifth face in six weeks, for deciding to be just a little less than cooperative on this occasion.

Nothing of the sort. Under the strongest driving from Kevin Mooney Skylander put his head down and simply refused to be passed. The time of three minutes 41.8 seconds beat the record for two miles set up by Gay Manicou in 1972 by 2.1 sec.

Mark Bradstock, who is assistant to Fluke Watwyn, Skylander's trainer, said that the four-year-old had obviously earned a rest, but added that if the ground remains firm they would have to consider relying on Skylander's good nature and running his last race. Bradstock also confirmed that Everett would be Watwyn's only runner in his attempt to win an eighth Hennessy Gold Cup at Newbury on Saturday.

The other record-breaker was Quazar Light, who rewarded Les Kennard's long trip from Taunton with an easy win in the Round Oak Novices Chase. Ten hours camped into an undisciplined head when level with Quazar Light at the third last fence and in so doing badly hampered the favourite, Struck For Words.

It is doubtful whether this affected the result, however, because Colla Brown was always sitting comfortably on the winner. Kennard was delighted to have won a race with Quazar Light (whose time



Skylander leading Pitlochry in the White Hart Hurdle at Windsor

of 3 min 55.8 sec was 0.6 sec faster than the previous best set by Stonehenge in 1977) because he has had numerous training problems with the horse and also considered that he would be found lacking in fitness yesterday. If he takes the race well, Quazar Light will run again at Wincanton on Thursday.

The other more notable features on a singularly unmemorable afternoon were Richmond Rowe's brilliant recovery from a kamikaze-like dive at the last hurdle by Will

Do Well, who went on to win the first division of the Royal Borough Novices Hurdle and Con Horgan's first jumping success when Sarah's Venture won division two of that race.

Little has gone right for Horgan since he took over from Captain Ryan Price at Findon and it was good to see the dapper Irishman enjoying a change of fortune. One thing Horgan has in common with the gallant Captain, he says, is that he never bets. Thank heaven there are at least one or two sensible men around in this craziest of games.

The first foals by King's Lake were all the rage at the select sale and the three colts and one filly by the 1981 2,000 Guineas winner averaged 203,750 Irish guineas.

The best of these was a colt from the Horan family of Taseen, who was bought by Timmy Hyde of Comas Park stud for 275,000 Irish guineas (£230,000). Hyde, who made 250,000 profit on two foals which he sold as yearlings at Goffs last month, expects a further 200,000 profit on a foal for a Be My Guest colt out of the dual Irish Classic winner Pidgeot.

Visitors to Newmarket later this week will also be able to catch a glimpse of some of the foals from the first crops of Bedale, Flatter, Hard Favour, Harkit, King's Lake, Known Fact, Mooreyside and Rummert.

Canadian Oaks winner Cool Mood, who is by Northern Dancer, are among the mares on offer in foal to him.

Fig. Tall, the Yorkshire Cup winner Line Slinger, that fast filly Chellaston Park, the Oaks fourth Shore Line and Annie Edge are among the pick of the fillies who will come on the market.

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High-flying Francome lands timely treble

John Francome travelled straight to Leicester yesterday on returning from Camden, South Carolina, where he rode Tattler to victory in the 1983 Colonial Cup, and returned Sea Image to win the Leicester Silver Fox Handicap Chase for the second year running.

In the space of 48 hours, the champion jockey won a treble, as Sea Image, who had won the 1982 Fox Handicap, won again at Newbury in the 1983 Fox Handicap.

Only two of Sea Image's six rivals completed the course. Zuchetti fell at the first, bringing down Speedwell, while Prince Philip, who was led by five lengths from Noble Philip in the Stoughton Novices Hurdle.

Migrator, who joined Merry Kinnell's string a month ago, was part of his 1983 treble, as he won the 1983 Fox Handicap, while Prince Philip, who was led by five lengths from Noble Philip in the Stoughton Novices Hurdle.

Holding off Shady Dove over the last two hurdles by a length, Migrator was timed at 3m 11.1sec.

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Plumpton

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Southwell

12.45 POPLAR CONDITIONAL CHASE (2878: 2m 74yd) (4 runners)

1.15 SYCAMORE HURDLE (selling handicap: 2508: 2m 4f) (8)

1.45 HAWTHORN CHASE (handicap: 21,518: 3m 110yd) (5)

2.15 ALDER HURDLE (handicap: 2944: 2m) (6)

2.45 BIRCH CHASE (novices: 2882: 3m 110yd) (5)

3.15 WILLOW HURDLE (novices: 2414: 2m 4f) (8)

3.45 HAWTHORN CHASE (handicap: 21,518: 3m 110yd) (5)

4.15 ALDER HURDLE (handicap: 2944: 2m) (6)

4.45 BIRCH CHASE (novices: 2882: 3m 110yd) (5)

5.15 WILLOW HURDLE (novices: 2414: 2m 4f) (8)

Leicester

12.45 ANNOV HURDLE (selling: 2756: 2m)

1.15 SYCAMORE HURDLE (selling handicap: 2508: 2m 4f) (8)

1.45 HAWTHORN CHASE (handicap: 21,518: 3m 110yd) (5)

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Bloodstock sales should avoid clash

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

walks into the ring shortly after dusk, November 30. Being a half sister to that crack filly Pawnee, Sky Tail is another of Mr Wildenstein's cast-offs who should be in demand.

At the December sales 12 months ago Tamea became the first horse ever to be sold for over 1m guineas at public auction in Europe. In the meantime her record was passed by a 1,400,000 guineas at the Newmarket December sales.

This year Tattersall's sale, which runs from tomorrow to December 1, again has two catalogues. Combined they embrace more than 100 horses although more than 100 have been withdrawn already. The first is confined to yearlings and foals; the second to breeding stock.

With so much to offer Newmarket has inevitably become the magnet as far as thoroughbred interest worldwide is concerned. Only has to refer to last year's statistics to see that. Then a record breaking aggregate of 220,548,000 guineas include more than 2800 guineas for foreign buyers, with the lion share being purchased by Americans.

This time buyers from the United States will take a colossal interest in the three-year-old filly Addenda as she is a half-sister to Ali Atoll, who has recently captured everyone's imagination by winning the Rothmans International at Woodbine, the Turf Classic at Aqueduct and the Washington DC International at Laurel and all that after her success in the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe in Paris.

Addenda is being sold by Dayton Leaver who belongs to Daniel Wildenstein who owns Ali Atoll. By Carvin, out of a mare by Victor Manoir, Addenda has thoroughly French pedigree. This has never put Americans off in the past. It may also appeal to the Arabs, so the atmosphere should be well and truly stoked up by the time that Addenda

aggregated 1,211,000 Irish guineas (£1,020,000) from 12 foals. Thomastown Castle Stud Co Tipperary is owned by the Sangster-O'Brien team, and they also have a substantial interest in the stock at Barronstown Stud in Co Wicklow, which is managed by Goffs auctioneer David Nagle.

Thomastown Castle Stud's star offering was the Shergar colt, who was described by Nagle from the rostrum as "rarer than a penny black and just like his daddy". The foal, just 187 days old, was not an outstanding individual but he is one of only 14 Shergar colts foals in the world and it was no surprise that he broke the European record price for a foal sold at auction.

Tommy Stuck sold yesterday: "I thought it was a fair price and it leaves the new owner with room to make a profit on him as a yearling."

A sign of how times are changing is shown by his price of 325,000 Irish guineas—the same figure paid in 1978 for Swiss Maid who had just won the Champion Stakes and set a new record price for a horse of any age sold at auction in Europe. The

Canadian Oaks winner Cool Mood, who is by Northern Dancer, are among the mares on offer in foal to him.

Fig. Tall, the Yorkshire Cup winner Line Slinger, that fast filly Chellaston Park, the Oaks fourth Shore Line and Annie Edge are among the pick of the fillies who will come on the market.

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Plumpton Selections

1.0 Record Dancer. 1.30 Viewed Away. 2.0 Round The Twist. 2.30 Allado. 3.0 Falkland Palace. 3.30 Jack Ransom.

Windsor results

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Southwell selections

also on page 26

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC1

6.00 **Celestia** AM. News headlines, weather, traffic and sports bulletins.
6.30 **Breakfast** Time with Frank Sough and Selina Scott. News from Fern Britton at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, and 10.15; television preview at 6.55; review of the morning papers at 7.15 and 8.15; horoscopes at 8.35; star tips, food and cooking and Ask Alison at 8.50 and 9.00.
9.00 **Training Dogs** The Woodhouse Way. Lesson four illustrates a quick way to teach dogs to sit down (r) 8.25
10.00 **Play School**, presented by Fraser Wilson (r) 10.55 **Closedown**.

BBC2

12.30 **News Afternoon** with Richard Whitmore and Frances Corderale. The weather prospects come from Ian McCaslin 12.57 **Regional News** (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles.
1.00 **Pebble Mill at One** Among the guests is fashion guru Jeff Banks who talks to designer Caroline Charles 1.45 **One of the 1.50** **Stop-God** (r). Film: **Weekend Lady** (1938) starring James Stewart and Ginger Rogers. The first showing on British television for this tale of a young professor who marries a New York night-club singer on the spur of the moment. He then has to return to his home town with his new wife and face criticism, not least from his former fiancée. Directed by George Stevens. 3.25 **Ten Million People**. The fourth of five films about Britain's elderly (r) 3.53 **Regional News** (not London).

BBC2

3.55 **Play School**, presented by Rosalind Wilson (r) 4.25 **Jeopardy**. John Asher reads part of *The Railway Children* (r) 4.40 **Walter**. The first of a new comedy series about a dog named Walter 5.05 **John Crease's Newsround** 5.10 **Recess**. Roy Cressie meets Richard Crane, who runs across the Himalayas with his brother, Adrian.
5.40 **Sixty Minutes** includes national news at 5.40 and the regional news magazines at 5.53. The closing news headlines are at 6.38.

BBC2

6.40 **Angels**. Jeff Harris is given a multiple allergy test by Doctor Levy thereby whetting his appetite for the subject - much to the annoyance of Edward.
7.05 **Harty**. Russell's guest is singer Debbie Harry.
7.40 **Don't Wait Up**. Tony Britton and Nigel Havens star as the father and son medical men whose marriages have both foundered on the rocks.
8.10 **Dallas**. Bobby suddenly realises that he can only overcome J.R. in the fight for Ewing Oil with the help of a miracle.

BBC2

9.00 **News** with Sue Lawley.
9.25 **Play: One of Ourselves**, by William Trevor. A delightful story of a young man on the threshold of adulthood, living in a rural Irish town during the 1950s (see Choice).
10.15 **Called Up**. Reminiscences of eighteen years of National Service from a variety of former 'squaddies' including Aubrey Waugh, Fred Trueman and Mgr Bruce Kent.
11.00 **News** headlines.
11.10 **The Rockford Files**. The unorthodox private detective discovers that female colleagues can be more devious than males (r).

BBC2

12.00 **Weather**.
Frequencies: Radio 1: 105.3kHz/285m; 108.9kHz/275m; Radio 2: 69.3kHz/433m; 90.9kHz/330m; Radio 3: 121.5kHz/247m; VHF 90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m; VHF 82-95; LBC 112kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 154.8kHz/194m; VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 145.8kHz/206m; VHF 94.9; World Service: 648.8kHz/483m.

TV-am

6.25 **Good Morning Britain** presented by Anne Diamond and John Stapleton. A review of the day's papers at 6.25; news from Gavin Scott at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.35 and 7.40; exercises at 6.45 and 9.15; Alarm Call at 6.50 and 8.42; John Stapleton with a guest in the Spotlight at 7.05; guest, Ron Moody from 7.35; Timmy Mallet's pop news at 7.45; pop video at 7.55; inside Captain Sensible's house at 8.05; Gyles Brandreth's video report at 8.35; baby talk at 8.02; and closing news headlines at 9.23.

TV LONDON

9.25 **Thames news headlines**. 9.30 **For Schools**: Sikh and Christian worship. 9.47 **Festivals from the Muslim, Hindu and Jewish faiths**. 10.21 **The needs of handicapped children**. 10.43 **Economics**. Work without workers. 11.08 **Safety in the home**, in the road and in the water. 11.25 **Cope**. 11.38 **France**: the valley of the River Aude. 11.47 **Wales**. 11.49 **Development in Ghana** (ends at 12.00).

TV LONDON

12.00 **Portland Bill**. Puppet adventures of a lighthouse keeper. 12.10 **Sounds Like a Story**. Mark Wyther with the story of the noisy neighbours. 12.30 **The Suburbs**. Safety in the home, in the road and in the water. 11.25 **Cope**. 11.38 **France**: the valley of the River Aude. 11.47 **Wales**. 11.49 **Development in Ghana** (ends at 12.00).

TV LONDON

1.00 **News**. 1.20 **Thames news**. 1.30 **A Pica**. Mavis Nicholson has her picture taken by top photographer Terence Donovan and Gill Neve looks at home computers with Cindy Miles, editor of *Personal Computer News*. 2.00 **Take the High Road**. 2.30 **A Kind of Loving**. Episode seven of the serial chronicling the life and loves of Vic Brown (r). 3.30 **Sons and Daughters**. Australian-made serial about the dramas surrounding the Hamilton and Palmer families.

TV LONDON

4.00 **Portland Bill**. A repeat of the programme about the lighthouse keeper. 4.15 **Dangerous** (r). 4.20 **Razzmatazz**. Live pop music and interviews. 4.45 **CSTV**. 5.15 **Entertainment News**. Amos's uncle is laid to rest and a grand occasion it turns out to be.
5.45 **News**. 6.00 **Thames news**. 6.20 **Hatfield**. Vix Taylor goes with news of CATS - the Children's Aid Team.
6.30 **Crossroads**. Adam Chance has a business success while Doris Luke takes Hobson's Choice.

TV LONDON

6.55 **Reporting London**. Angela Lambert reports on the review of Emma Tennant's *Women Beware Women*. 7.00 **The Jazz Band**. The final volume of Philip Oakes' trilogy about jazz in the 1950s; and David Murphy's *Eight Feet in the Air*. The weekly *Comic Relief* charity programme. 7.30 **Give Us a Clue**. Celebrity characters created by Michael Aspel. This week Line Stubbs's line is Faith Brown, Rula Lenzki and Claire Rayner while Lancelotti is supported by Duncan Goodhew, Roy Kinnear and Robin Newell (r).
8.00 **Kennerly**. The third and final part of the drama about the life and presidency of the charismatic John Kennedy (see Choice).
10.00 **News** followed by Thames news headlines.
10.30 **Film: The Big Sleep** (1978) starring Robert Mitchum and Sarah Miles. Raymond Chandler's celebrated crime story transferred by director Michael Winner to the English seaside. Private detective Philip Marlowe is summoned to the home of the aged General Stemwood and discovers that what seems to be a case of blackmail leads to murder. A star-studded supporting cast includes James Stewart, John Mills and John Collins.
12.30 **Night Thoughts** from the Rev. Dr Charles Elliott.



Cyril Cusack as Quigley: BBC1 9.25pm

BBC 2

9.00 **Daytime on Two**. Dennis Potter with a personal view of Shakespeare's *Cymbeline*. 9.25 **Musical comedy**. 9.48 **Maths**. Graphic description 10.10 Part nine of the play, *Dark Towers*. 10.35 **Coastline** on the Dorset and Hampshire 11.00 **Watch the Navy**. 11.17 **Wales**. 11.49 **Development in Ghana** (ends at 12.00).

BBC 2

12.30 **Other People's Lives**. 12.55 **Graphs for adults** studying for O-levels. 1.19 **Science**. microbes and men 1.40 **The story of the four** bridges. 2.00 **You and me**. 2.15 **The Liverpool** to Manchester railway line 2.40 **Technology**. Road to the 21st century. 3.00 **News**. 3.15 **News**. 3.30 **News**. 3.45 **News**. 3.55 **News**. 4.00 **News**. 4.15 **News**. 4.30 **News**. 4.45 **News**. 4.55 **News**. 5.00 **News**. 5.15 **News**. 5.30 **News**. 5.45 **News**. 5.55 **News**. 6.00 **News**. 6.15 **News**. 6.30 **News**. 6.45 **News**. 6.55 **News**. 7.00 **News**. 7.15 **News**. 7.30 **News**. 7.45 **News**. 7.55 **News**. 8.00 **News**. 8.15 **News**. 8.30 **News**. 8.45 **News**. 8.55 **News**. 9.00 **News**. 9.15 **News**. 9.30 **News**. 9.45 **News**. 9.55 **News**. 10.00 **News**. 10.15 **News**. 10.30 **News**. 10.45 **News**. 10.55 **News**. 11.00 **News**. 11.15 **News**. 11.30 **News**. 11.45 **News**. 11.55 **News**. 12.00 **News**. 12.15 **News**. 12.30 **News**. 12.45 **News**. 12.55 **News**. 1.00 **News**. 1.15 **News**. 1.30 **News**. 1.45 **News**. 1.55 **News**. 2.00 **News**. 2.15 **News**. 2.30 **News**. 2.45 **News**. 2.55 **News**. 3.00 **News**. 3.15 **News**. 3.30 **News**. 3.45 **News**. 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